THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VIII—No. 71. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1867. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

Is a Certain Cure for Diseases of the

BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL, DROPSY, ORGANIC WEAKNESS, GENERAL DEBILITY,

And all diseases of the URINARY ORGANS from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing.

Diseases of these organs require the use of a diuretic.

If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or Insanity may ensue. Our flesh and blood are supported from these sources, and the health and happiness, and that of posterity depends upon prompt use of a reliable remedy.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, established upwards of 18 years, prepared by

H. T. HELMBOLD,
DRUGGIST,
NO. 594 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
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NO. 104 SOUTH TENTH STREET, PHILA.

Sold by all Druggists.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is pleasant in taste and odor, free from all injurious properties, and immediate in its action.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU gives health and vigor to the frame and bloom to the pallid cheek Debility is accompanied by many alarming symptoms, and if no treatment is submitted to, consumption, insanity, or epileptic fits ensue.

FOR NON-RETENTION OR INCONTINENCE of Urine, irritation, inflammation, or ulceration of the bladder or kidneys, diseases of the prostate glands, stone in the bladder, calculus, gravel or brick dust deposits, and all diseases of the bladder, kidneys, and dropsical swellings,

USE HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU.

ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, of both sexes, use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. It will give brisk and energetic feelings, and enable you to sleep well.

TAKE NO MORE UNPLEASANT AND UNSAFE REMEDIES for unpleasant and dangerous diseases. USE HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH

THE GLORY OF MAN IS STRENGTH.—Therefore the nervous and debilitated should immediately use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

MANHOOD AND YOUTHFUL VIGOR are regained by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

SHATTERED CONSTITUTIONS RESTORED by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU and IMPROVED ROSE WASH cures delicate disorders, in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience, and no exposure. It is pleasant in taste and odor, immediate in its action, and free from al injurious properties.

Helmbold's Concentrated Extract Buchu
Is the Great Diuretic.

Helmbold's Concentrated Extract Sarsaparilla
Is the Great Blood Purifier.

Both are prepared according to the rules of Pharmacy and Chemistry, and are the most active that can be made.

Sold by Druggists everywhere.

FIRST EDITION

THE COLLISION ON THE HUDSON RIVER.

The Steamer Dean Richmond Run Down and Sunk by the Vanderbilt—Full Particulars.

The steamer Dean Richmond, of the People's Line, left Athens on Thursday evening with passengers and freight, and when nearly off Rondout, at ten minutes of one o'clock yesterday morning, was run into by the steamboat C. Vanderbilt, of the Troy Line, the latter vessel being bound for Troy. The Richmond was struck about thirty feet from the bow on the starboard side, and cut into about twenty-five feet, but the other vessel sustained no injury. The passengers, 140 in number, and crew of the Richmond—with the exception of a negro boy who was drowned—were immediately transferred to the Vanderbilt, thence were sent by the Daniel Drew, which arrived at the scene of disaster soon after, and which brought them down the river. The Richmond filled and sank up to her state-room deck, with all the passengers' baggage, and about 100 tons of freight, consisting mostly of butter and cheese. The Vanderbilt proceeded on her voyage to Troy after a short detention.

The Dean Richmond was one of the most magnificent steamers afloat. She was sister vessel of the St. John, and was generally considered one of the fastest and nearest perfect of our river steamers. Her insurance was only against loss by fire; consequently the damage which she has sustained will prove a total loss. She had not much freight on board, but nearly all the passengers lost their baggage, and this will be a total loss to the Company. She is "easily sunk," as the saying is, and the injury to her hull can be readily repaired; but, of course, by the action of the water she will have sustained other damage, requiring a large outlay of money to repair.

The Vanderbilt had recently been purchased by the Troy line from the People's Company, and took her place on the line on Tuesday. She was formerly a Sound boat, very staunch, was built in 1840, and was commanded on this occasion by Captain Frank Tesar. It is said that no pilot was at the wheel when the collision occurred, but that a steersman was navigating her. She swung broadside along the Richmond immediately after the collision, and a sloop lying near was also brought alongside, and some of the passengers were transferred to her, but again re-embarked as soon as the Drew came up. The Dean Richmond was valued at $500,000, and was commanded by Captain E. F. Curtis.

The ample warning which the passengers by the Richmond had, enabled them to leave the sinking boat in comparatively good order, though at first there was some considerable alarm on board, which did not abate until the full extent of the disaster became known. The officers of the boat were prompt in the discharge of their duties, and devoted their attention solely to the safety of the passengers under their charge. The negro boy who was lost was a servant on board the Richmond. He was standing near the forward gangway at the time of the collision, and must have been thrown overboard by the shock.

Two passengers, Professor Marsh, of Fort Hamilton, and Frank W. Derrien, have made statements in which they describe the disaster: the crash of the collision; the wild alarm among the passengers, most of whom were in their night clothes; the gradual sinking of the vessel; and the hurried transfer to the Drew, where everything was done for their comfort.

The Richmond lies in the river, near Rondout, submerged to her upper saloon decks, her upper decks being above water.

SOMETHING ANTECEDENT TO THE DISASTER.

The Vanderbilt arrived at Troy on Wednesday afternoon, and Captain Hancox signalized her arrival by a banquet on board. Captain Hancox, responding to a toast in his honor, said that he had, in purchasing the steamer, sought to serve the best interests of Troy, the effort to interest Trojan capitalists in the building of a vessel having failed after $3000 had been subscribed. We quote from the Troy *Times* of Thursday:—

"He denounced Daniel Drew as the marplot or head-devil who had interfered most to injure the interests of Troy, and who had made an especial exhibition of the cloven foot on the occasion of the purchase of the Vanderbilt, by refusing to make the transfer after the contract had been made, declaring that the Company of which he was President had refused to sanction it. Mr. Drew's duplicity was disclosed, however, by one of the directors but an hour before the time fixed for the completion of the transfer—this director informing Capt. H. that every member of the Board was in favor of it, and only Mr. Drew opposed. The transfer was made at the time agreed upon; but not until Captain Hancox had threatened an injunction upon the boat on her arrival in New York, and to make a provision for a fifty-cent fare during the whole continuance of his life, and by will after his death, until his whole estate was exhausted, did Mr. Drew accede to the terms. It is to the courage and persistence of Captain Hancox, and an unyielding determination in this transaction to vindicate his personal rights and those of Troy against a proved enemy of the same, that the public are indebted for the Vanderbilt in place of the Hero on the Troy line."

ANOTHER STORY.

The night was beautifully clear, and the moon shining brightly, rendered all objects on the water perfectly distinct. The story of William H. Vanderburg, the pilot of the Dean Richmond, corroborated by his steersman—who were the only people on deck at the time of the accident—places all the blame on the pilots of the Vanderbilt. The two vessels came in sight of each other in the long straight stretch immediately below Esopus Island. The Vanderbilt was observed from the pilot-house of the Richmond fully fifteen minutes before the collision, and the officers on duty had remarked, "There comes the Vanderbilt," thus proving that there was ample time to avoid the catastrophe. When about half a mile apart, the whistle of the Vanderbilt was sounded twice—the legal signal of her desire to pass on the port or left-hand side. The Richmond's whistle returned the signal in assent, and her head was put to the left to pass on that side. Just as she had veered to this new course, the Vanderbilt's whistle sounded again; this time a single blow, signifying that she wished to pass on the starboard or right-hand side. At this time the boats had approached so closely that it was impossible for the Richmond to alter her course, and she therefore sounded her whistle three or four times in succession, intimating a confusion of signals and that she could not change her course. At the same time her engine bell was sounded in rapid succession, first to "slow" her, then stop, and finally to back. At the moment the two vessels came together the engines of the Richmond were backing hard, and her headway was entirely checked. This is shown by the injuries received, the stem of the Vanderbilt entering her starboard bow at a direct angle with the keel, and penetrating by a straight cut to the keel, which could not have been done had the Richmond been under headway. This version of the affair is concurred in by the pilot, steersman, and engineers of the Richmond, and is further confirmed by the appearance of the vessel. It is claimed that the penetrating blow of the Vanderbilt shows that she was under full headway at the moment she struck, which the officers of the Richmond affirm to have been the case.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

NEWS BY THE GULF CABLE.

The Havana Municipality and an English Loan—The Banco Espagnol.

HAVANA, Sept. 20.—The Havana municipality has secured a loan in London. The administration are deliberating on the expediency of increasing the rate of interest allowed by the Banco Espagnol beyond eight per cent. Exchange in currency on the United States sells at 25 per cent. discount. Gold at 10 per cent. premium.

NEWS FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Death of Commander G. W. Young, of the Navy.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 14.—Commander G. W. Young, of the United States steamer Suwanee, died off Manzanilla about the 6th.

Mysterious Poisoning Case.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 20.— James Powles, an Englishman, aged sixty-seven, living in Portage county, Ohio, died on Tuesday from poison mysteriously administered in his food.

TWO TRAGEDIES IN LOUISVILLE.

A Murder Caused by Jealousy—An Old Man Kills his Son-in-law, Etc.

From the Louisville Courier, 18th.

FRIGHTFUL MURDER.

At about 7 o'clock last night John Smith shot and killed his son-in-law, Wilson McIntire, on the premises of Dr. Sandford, six miles out on the Preston street road. The particulars furnished us by parties who arrived from the scene of the tragedy are as follows:—

John Smith is superintendent of the woodchoppers on the farm of Dr. Sandford, and his son-in-law, Wilson McIntire, is engaged on the premises. For some time past, it is alleged, McIntire has maltreated his wife, and yesterday, being overcome with grief, she sent for her father, who was not ignorant of the fact that his daughter was being ill-treated, but had never seen any abuse offered to her by her husband. Being satisfied, however, that she was being ill-treated, he went to McIntire's house at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and informed him that he had come to take his daughter home. McIntire resisted him, and a quarrel ensued, which was protracted until 7 o'clock, when the son-in-law became desperate and attacked his father-in-law, Mr. Smith, with a knife, cutting him twice. Mr. Smith seized a shot-gun which was hanging on the wall, and discharged its contents in the bosom of McIntire, killing him instantly.

Mr. Smith, by advice of his neighbors, came to this city last night, and surrendered himself to our authorities, fearing violence at the hands of the brothers of McIntire, if he remained on the premises.

ANOTHER.

At about 7½ o'clock last night, Charles L. Taylor, who keeps a grocery store on the southeast corner of Chesnut and Preston streets, was shot and killed by John F. Greenslade, in the yard of his (Greenslade's) residence, No. 295 Gray street, between Hancock and Clay. The particulars, as far as we were able to learn them, are as follows:—

Taylor has been in the habit of visiting Mrs. Greenslade, against the wishes of her husband. Some time ago a difficulty arose between Greenslade and Taylor, which resulted in bringing the parties before a court of justice. Taylor was held in bond of $2500 to keep the peace towards the family of Greenslade, and also to keep away from his house. This, according to Greenslade's statement, Taylor did not do, but continued his visits, which were obnoxious alike to Greenslade and his wife.

A few days ago Greenslade ordered Taylor off his premises, and warned him that he would kill him if he ever entered them again. Taylor did not heed the warning, and last evening about 7½ o'clock he entered Greenslade's gate and was walking up to the front door, when Greenslade, who was prepared and watching for him, shot Taylor from the window of the front room, with a shot gun. The shot or slugs entered his right breast, tearing it all to pieces, and coming out through his shoulder. Taylor fell on his face near the door-steps, and expired without uttering a word. Greenslade at once surrendered himself to Officers Dearing and Ryan.

The parties are both said to be men of respectability and good standing in the community. Mr. Greenslade says that Taylor has frequently visited his wife and made improper overtures to her, of which he had from time to time been fully advised. He does not doubt the faithfulness of his wife, and says that Taylor's visits were offensive to her.

Shortly after being lodged in the station house, he asked if Taylor was dead. Upon being informed that he was no more, Greenslade appeared to be relieved, and expressed himself satisfied. He left his work yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, and stationed himself at the front window, where he waited all day, up to the hour above mentioned, for Taylor to arrive.

THE CAMPAIGN IN OHIO.

Immense Democratic Meeting at Defiance—Speech of Mr. Vallandigham on the National Debt, National Banks, and Equality of Taxation.

DEFIANCE, Northwestern Ohio, Sept. 20.—From early morning till now wagons of all shapes and sizes, delegations with bands, devices, Union flags, and hickory bushes, have been pouring into this town to the Democratic mass meeting, at which Clement L. Vallandigham, Frank Le Blond, and Judge Hoag will speak this afternoon.

Three counties of Ohio have sent delegations, and parts of southern Michigan and northeastern Indiana. Around a large grove, about a quarter of a mile from here, an immense number of vehicles is already grouped, and a train just in from Toledo has brought about fifteen hundred passengers. The meeting is considered to be the largest that has been held on either side since the campaign. Over twenty thousand persons will comprise the attendance. Much enthusiasm prevails.

DEFIANCE, Sept. 20.—Just after sending my first despatch in the afternoon about the Democratic mass meeting, a sudden change took place in the weather, and clouds and rain were substituted for the bright sunshine of the morning. Those who had gathered on the meeting ground returned to town and filled to overflowing the various stores and saloons. Fortunately it cleared up in less than half an hour, and when dinner had been disposed of an immense procession started forth, on foot and in vehicles, to a very handsome grove on the outskirts.

At the same time a canal boat made its appearance, profusely decorated with flags and evergreens, and bearing a delegation to the meeting. C. L. Vallandigham, Mr. Carter, and Mr. William Gill came on the ground in a carriage at one o'clock, and were received with boisterous cheering. Union flags covered the speakers' stand and studded the grove in all directions. A device representing Ashley embracing a negro voter found much favor with the Democracy.

After much delay, resulting from the unfortunate efforts of a number of persons to shake hands with Mr. Vallandigham, Mr. Edgerton called the assemblage to order, and introduced the apostle of peace principles. Having spoken of the merits of men in both the contending parties, maintaining that in the State of Ohio the Democrats had the superiority, as far at least as orators and men of ability were concerned, he passed on to the consideration of other topics, the leading ones being the public debt, national banks, and equality of taxation.

On the latter question he maintained that the legal-tenders of the Government should be applied to the liquidation of the public debt. He would ask Republicans to endorse him in advocating that measure, and he was aware that many of them had already done so. In reference to national banks, he believed them to be the grossest kind of swindle, calculated to make the rich richer and the poor poorer. He spoke at some length on the public debt. He said there were two forms of public debt—one was in the form of pensions and bounties to the soldiers who fought to put down the Rebellion. This debt was sacred, and should be paid. He was one of those who opposed the war, because he knew it could be averted, and the questions between the two sections settled on constitutional principles.

He would not if he could change one vote or one expression of opinion made during the war. Yet he proclaimed now that he held this debt to the brave soldiers who fought for the suppression of the Rebellion was sacred, and must be paid to the last dollar. The Republican party, however, intended to keep up this debt to retain themselves in power and destroy the liberties of the people. Negro suffrage was but slightly touched on.

Several local celebrities followed, after which the large meeting dispersed cheering, and in the best of humor with themselves.

General Grant's Father Speaking at a Democratic Meeting.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 20.—General Grant's father is speaking here to-night at a Democratic meeting.

Senator Wade on the Mormons.

A Washington despatch says:—Senator Wade writes to a friend in this city that he will introduce, the first day of the next session, a bill to repeal the act organizing Utah as a Territory. He says the action of the Mormons in denouncing the Government as tyrannical and unjust must be punished by a prompt suppression of polygamy. Having abolished slavery, Senator Wade says the next great measure of the radical party is to abolish Mormonism.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

General Sickles—Interview with General Grant—Demand for a Court of Inquiry—Gov. Orr, of South Carolina, Endorses General Sickles' Course while in Command of the District.

General Sickles had a protracted interview with General Grant at the War Department to-day. No definite conclusion was reached in his case, and he is still here awaiting orders. He has made a fresh demand for a court of inquiry to examine into his administration of affairs in the Second Military District. If it is not granted he will probably resign his commission in the army, for the purpose of making a reply to the charges made against him by President Johnson in his proclamation. While he remains in the army he cannot, he says, vindicate himself in any other way than by a court of inquiry. Failing to obtain that, he proposes to resign and go before the people.

General Sickles received an official letter from Governor Orr, of South Carolina, this evening, in which the latter states that while he was at first opposed to some of General Sickles' orders while in command of the Third Military District, he is now satisfied that his administration was, on the whole, marked by great wisdom, moderation, and forbearance. This, he says, is the sentiment of the element in South Carolina which he (Orr) represents. He further states that he believes the people of South Carolina are largely indebted to General Sickles' administration for much of the prosperity and good order prevailing there. The Governor closes his letter, which is quite lengthy, with expressions of regret at the removal of Sickles.

Intelligence has been received here to the effect that the wealthier classes of the people of North and South Carolina have petitioned General Canby, now in command there, to continue in force General Sickles' Order No. 10. They represent that if it is rescinded the effect will be to beggar them, because if their land is put up at public sale under the present depressed condition of affairs, there it will not bring one-half its real value. The petition has been widely circulated through the two States, and is said to be numerously signed by prominent men, as well among the negroes as the white land owners. General Canby is not disposed, it is said, to undo any of the acts of his predecessor.—*N. Y. Herald.*

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The Reciprocity Treaty Between the United States and the Hawaiian Governments—Leprosy Among the Natives.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 16.—Honolulu advices are received to August 12. The Reciprocity treaty with the United States is the absorbing topic. The following articles are to be admitted duty free into the United States:—Animals, arrow root, coffee, raw cotton, fruits and vegetables, furs, hides and skins, rice, sandal and other woods, sugar, syrups, molasses, tallow. The following articles are to be admitted into the Hawaiian Islands duty free:—Agricultural implements, animals, beef, bacon, pork, ham, preserved meats, boots, shoes, bread and breadstuffs, bricks, lime, cement, bullion, cotton, manufactures of all descriptions, fish, fruits, vegetables, corn, hardware, hides, furs, skins, hoop iron, rivets, ice, iron, steel, leather, tallow, lumber, timber, machinery, oats, hay, paper, stationery, books, petroleum, oils, refined sugar, rice, staves, woollen manufactures, except ready-made clothing.

Although the Government advises the ratification of the treaty, the fact cannot be concealed that the Ministry are out of sorts. They have been circumvented by some one, and it is evident that that individual is one of their own number—no less a personage than the Minister Plenipotentiary to Washington. The able manner in which this business has been handled by Mr. Davis demands the commendations of all classes of our mercantile community. In a pecuniary aspect it may seem very disadvantageous to us, but considered in a political light, it is a master stroke of policy. It will completely Americanize the island, and settle forever the question as to which foreign power shall dominate in framing the future policy of the Hawaiian Government. The French and English Ministers cavil at the provisions of the treaty, and are chagrined at the result and all the advantages which are sure to accrue to the United States.

The leprosy is making fearful havoc among the natives. The victims are numbered by hundreds. A separate tract of land has been devoted to the sole use of the community of lepers. Only one foreigner, a German, has as yet been attacked with leprosy.

THE DEATH OF SIR F. BRUCE.

The Body in Charge of the British Legation—An Autopsy Discloses all the Organs in a Healthy State.

BOSTON, Mass, Sept. 20.—No definite arrangement has yet been made concerning the disposition of the remains of the late Sir Frederick Bruce, who died in this city yesterday morning. Representatives of the British Legation arrived here from Washington this evening and took charge of the body, and to-morrow they will decide upon forwarding it to Great Britain. It will probably be sent by the first British steamer from Boston.

An autopsy of the remains was made to-day by Dr. Henry J. Bigelow, in the presence of Drs. Jacob Bigelow, Richard M. Hodges, and Calvin Ellis, and the result was as follows:—No lesion was discovered sufficient to account for death. All the organs, including the brain, were in a healthy state, and would seem to have justified expectations of a long life. As far as can be now ascertained, death occurred as the combined result of a dysentery, with which the patient had been afflicted for several days, together with some probable sore throat, and the fatigue of journeying from Narragansett Beach to Boston. These causes are indeed insufficient, unless in a patient of peculiar delicacy and susceptibility of constitution.

THE INDIAN WAR.

Peace Declared with the Brules, Ogallallas, and Sioux.

NORTH PLATTE, Nebraska, via Omaha, Sept. 20.—Peace is declared with the Brules, Ogallallas, and Sioux. Powder and ball will be given them to-morrow. General Sherman and Commissioners Taylor and Henderson spoke to the Indians to-day. Pawnee-Killer left the Council in anger. The Commissioners meet here again on the 1st of November. We leave for Omaha this afternoon.

Attack on a Railroad Contractor's Camp—Four White Men and Eight Savages Killed.

LEAVENWORTH, Sept. 20.—A band of Sioux yesterday attacked the camp of Thomas Parks, a railroad contractor, forty-five miles west of Fort Hayes. Parks had forty men, who fought the Indians, killing eight of them, but were finally compelled to retreat, leaving Mr. Parks and two others dead, and one mortally wounded. Several men were slightly wounded. The savages mutilated the dead bodies in a shocking manner. The railroad employes are deserting the work west of Fort Hayes, and the military authorities will soon hear from the railroad authorities. This outbreak will probably hasten Sheridan's return.

Dexter on the Road.

Mr. Bonner's latest trotting acquisition, the rapid "Dexter," arrived in this city from Chicago on Wednesday morning, and was at once delivered to his new master. To those who are not hopelessly ignorant of sporting matters, it is unnecessary to recount the doings of this horse; be it enough to say that he has done his mile in 2·17¼, thus beating Flora Temple's best time. But everybody has not such a notion of the value in dollars of a fast horse as the following will give:—

"Received, New York, September 18, 1867, of Robert Bonner, Esq., thirty-three thousand dollars for the horse 'Dexter,' sold by previous agreement, and this day delivered by me to him and warranted sound. A. F. FAWCETT."

On Thursday Mr. Bonner drove the king of the turf, for the first time, on Harlem lane, likewise on the private trotting park at McComb's Dam. As the horse made his appearance before the club house at the last-named place, all the gentlemen there uncovered in homage to him.—*N. Y. Herald.*

SECOND EDITION

A VESSEL SUNK IN NEW YORK HARBOR.

Four Persons Drowned.

JUDGE KELLEY IN ILLINOIS

Legal, Local, and Financial Intelligence.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

SPAIN.

The Cuban Telegraph.

LONDON, Sept. 19—2·57 P. M.—The following communication has been addressed by the President of the Council of Ministers, at Lagacaman, to the Hon. Horatio J. Perry, Acting United States Minister at Madrid:—

"I have had the honor to receive your telegram of last night, congratulating her Majesty Queen Isabel for yourself, and in the name of the Telegraph Company between Spain and the Island of Cuba.

"Her Majesty charges me to express to you and the Company her gratitude and sincere satisfaction at this happy event, and felicitates the Company for the talent and perseverance with which it has carried its work to a conclusion. The Government accepts with pleasure the thanks which the Company expresses, and in its turn congratulates itself for having conceded the grants and privileges necessary for the establishment of this important communication. The President of the Council begs you to transmit to the distinguished President of the Company, Mr. William F. Smith, the expression of his sentiments of consideration and unalterable friendship."

Judge Kelley at Bloomington, Ill.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Sept. 21.—Judge Kelley arrived here yesterday, and spoke to a large audience at Schroeder's Opera House.

The Indian War.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 21.—The Montana *Post* says that the 7th Regiment Volunteers returned to Camp Meagher, having failed to overtake the Yellow Stone Indians. They start again on the 9th, on an expedition against the Crows on Sweet Water river. There is no doubt of the hostility of the Crows, as they are continually committing depredations.

Great fears are entertained for the safety of a party of emigrants on the road from Fort Smith to Virginia city, as they have not been heard from for a long time.

The Indians have notified the contractors on the Kansas-Pacific Railroad that the road shall not be built beyond Fort Hays; that they mean war to the knife. A great excitement prevails along the route, and the laborers are leaving. Colonel Shoemaker is at the end of the route rallying the men.

Reduction of Telegraph Rates.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 21.—The Western Union Telegraph Company have reduced the rate for the transmission of despatches between this city and Philadelphia 75 cents for the first ten words and 6 cents for each additional word. The former rates were $1·75 for the first ten words and 12 cents for each additional word.

Convicted of Manslaughter.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 21.—William J. Kertley, the billiard marker at the Union Hotel, who shot and killed J. Theodore Jones, jail-keeper at Hudson City, New Jersey, was put on his trial on the charge of murder on Thursday, and this morning the jury returned a verdict of manslaughter in the second degree.

Sailing of Steamers.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—The steamship Rising Star, from Aspinwall, with passengers for California, sailed this morning.

Also the steamers Caledonia, Cimbria, Europe, City of London, Helvetia, and Malta, all for Europe.

The Atlantic Cable.

HEART'S CONTENT, N. F., Sept. 21.—The Atlantic Cable of 1866 was repaired yesterday, under the direction of Sir Samuel Canning, and is now in good working order.

Four Lives Lost.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—A coal barge sunk this morning at one of the city piers, and four persons on board were drowned.

The Third Military District.

ORDER FOR THE ELECTION OF DELEGATES TO A STATE CONVENTION.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 19.—The following order concerning the Convention election will be officially promulgated to-morrow:—

HEADQUARTERS THIRD MILITARY DISTRICT (GEORGIA, ALABAMA, AND FLORIDA), ATLANTA, GA., Sept. 19, 1867.—I. Whereas, By the terms of an act of Congress entitled "An act to provide for the more efficient government of Rebel States," passed March 2, 1867, and the acts supplementary thereto, it is made the duty of the Commanding General of this military district to cause a registration to be made of the male citizens of the State of Georgia, twenty-one years of age and upward, and by the terms of said act qualified to vote, and after such registration is complete to order an election to be held, at which the registered voters of said State shall vote for or against a Convention for the purpose of establishing a Constitution and civil government for said State, loyal to the Union, and for delegates to said Convention; and to give at least thirty days' notice of the time and place at which the election shall be held; and the said registration having been made in the State of Georgia, *It is ordered*:—

II. That an election be held in the State of Georgia, commencing Tuesday, the 29th day of October, 1867, and continuing three days, at which the registered voters of said State may vote "For a Convention" or "Against a Convention," and for delegates to constitute the convention, in case a majority of the votes given on that question shall be for a convention, and in case a majority of all such registered voters shall have voted on the question of holding such a convention.

III. It shall be the duty of the Boards of Registration in Georgia, commencing fourteen days prior to the election herein ordered, and giving reasonable public notice of the time and place thereof, to revise for a period of five days the registration lists, and upon being satisfied that any person not entitled thereto has been registered, to strike the name of such person from the list, and such person shall not be allowed to vote. The Boards of Registration shall also, during the same period, add to such registry the names of all persons who at that time possess the qualifications required by said act, who have not been already registered.

The order then gives the details of the regulations for conducting the election.

The First Session of the Parliament of Canada.

QUEBEC, Sept. 20.—The *Mercury* (Ministerial organ) this evening says it is expected that at the meeting of the Privy Council which will be held at Ottawa, Tuesday, when Lord Monck and all the members will be in attendance, the departmental arrangements of the Dominion will be completed, and the time fixed for convoking the Parliament of Canada. It is thought the session will commence on the 24th of October, the anniversary of the first British Parliament, and last about a month, when, after the organization of committees and the passage of a bill of supplies, an adjournment will take place till after the Christmas holidays. During the recess of Parliament the local Legislatures will meet, probably at the end of November.

—Captain Mayne Reid will soon publish a work of fiction under the title of "The Giraffe Hunters."

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Saturday, Sept. 21, 1867.

The Stock Market opened very dull this morning, but prices were rather firmer. Government bonds were inactive. 99¾ was bid for 10-40s; 111 for 6s of 1881; 106⅞ for June and August 7·30s; 113⅞ for '62 5-20s; 109¼ for '64 5-20s; 110 for '65 5-20s; and 107⅞ for July '65 5-20s. City Loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 101; and old do. at 98¼.

Railroad shares continue the most active on the list. Reading sold at 50¼@51, a slight advance on the closing price last evening; Pennsylvania at 53⅛, no change; and Camden and Amboy at 126½, no change. 33 was bid for North Pennsylvania; 57¼ for Lehigh Valley; 29 for Elmira common; 41 for preferred do.; 27½ for Catawissa preferred; 28 for Philadelphia and Erie; and 43 for Northern Central.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there was nothing doing. 73 was bid for Second and Third; 19 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 28 for Spruce and Pine; 46 for Chesnut and Walnut; 13 for Hestonville; 30½ for Green and Coates; 27 for Girard College; and 35 for Union.

Bank shares were firmly held, at full prices. 142½ was bid for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 57 for Commercial; 81½ for Mechanics'; 106 for Southwark; 59 for Girard; 110 for Tradesmen's; and 70 for City.

In Canal shares there was very little movement. Lehigh Navigation sold at 47, no change. 14 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 26¼ for preferred do.; and 15 for Susquehanna Canal.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 142⅝; 11 A. M., 142¾; 12 M., 143½; 1 P. M., 143, a decline of ⅛ on the closing price last evening.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street
FIRST BOARD.

$500 U S 6s '81	111⅜	5 sh Leh Nstk	47
$2850 Pa 6s, 3 series	105⅜	51 sh Penna R......ls.	53⅛
$1000 Phil & Sun 7s	92	20 sh Reading R. trf.	50⅞

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 110¾@111; old 5-20s, 114@114¼; 5-20s, 1864, 109¼@109½; do., 1865, 110@110¼; do., July, 107½@107¾; do., 1867, 107⅝@107⅞; 10-40s, 99⅜@99⅝; 7·30s, Aug., par; do., June, 106¾@107; do., July, 106¾@107. Gold, 142¾@143.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, 110@110½; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 114@114¼; do., 1864, 109½@109¾; do., 1865, 109¾@110¼; do. new, 107⅜@107⅝; 5s, 10-40s, 99¼@99½; U. S. 7·30s, 2d series, 106¾@107; 3d series, 106¾@107; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 118@118½; May, 1865, 117@117½; August, 1865, 116@116½; September, 1865, 115½@115⅝; October, 1865, 115@115¼. Gold, 142¾@143.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 110⅜@110⅝; do. 1862, 114@114¼; do., 1864, 109¼@109⅜; do., 1865, 109⅞@110⅛; do., 1865, new, 107¾@108; do., 1867, new, 107¾@108; do 5s, 10-40s, 99¼@99½; do. 7·30s, June, 106¾@107; do., July, 106¾@107; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119·40; do., July, 1864, 119·40; do. August, 1864, 119·40; do., October, 1864, 119@119½; do., December, 1864, 118@118½; do., May, 1865, 117@117½; do., August, 1865, 116@116½; do., September, 1865, 115½@115⅝; do. October, 1865, 115@115¼; Gold, 142½@143½. Silver, 136½@138.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, Sept. 21.—Bark—The offerings are small, and No. 1 Quercitron is in steady demand, with sales at $53 ₩ ton.

Seeds—Timothy is in moderate request, and 700 bushels sold at $2·75@3. Flaxseed is taken by the crushers at $2·75@2·85. Cloverseed ranges from $8·50 to $9 ₩ 64 lbs.

The Flour Market is without spirit, and prices of low grades are less firm, while good and prime brands of winter and spring are pretty well sustained. A few hundred barrels were disposed of to the home consumers at $7·50@8·25 for superfine; $8@9·50 for old stock and new wheat extra; $10@11·75 for Northwestern extra family; $11@12·50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and $13@14 for fancy, according to quality. Rye Flour ranges from $8·25@8·75. In Corn Meal nothing doing.

The Wheat Market is quiet, but the demand for prime lots is fair. Sales of 400 bushels red at $2·20@2·45, the latter rate for choice, and California at $2·70@2·75. Rye sells at $1·50. Corn—The market is less active, and prices are weak. Sales of yellow at $1·40, and 3000 bushels Western mixed at $1·35. Oats are held firmly. Sales of 1000 bushels at 60@75c. In Barley and Malt nothing doing.

Whisky is unchanged.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Third Page.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA........SEPTEMBER 21.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M..........70 | 11 A. M..........75 | 2 P. M..........78

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Chase, Harding, Providence, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Schr Rising Sun, Jones, Boston, Mershon & Cloud.
Schr F. B. Colton (new), Robinson, Fall River, Castner, Stickney & Wellington.
Schr Merchant, Lloyd, Annapolis, Bacon, Collins & Co
Schr J. H. Marvel, Quillin, Richmond, R. Jones.
Schr J. C. Atkins, Atkins, Milton, Captain.
Schr S. B. Wheeler, McGlaughlin, Boston, Borda, Keller & Nutting.
Schr R. Vanneman, Vanneman, Salem, do.
Schr W. G. Bartlett, Bartlett, Boston, Tyler & Co.
Schr Roanoke, Barrett, Washington, do.
Schr E. G. Cranmer, Cranmer, Boston, Dovey, Bulkley & Co.
Schr Artie Garwood, Godfrey, Boston, Caldwell, Gordon & Co.
Schr Crisis, Bowen, Norfolk, Audenried, Norton & Co.
Schr Helen P. Jones, Middletown, Wannemacher & Co.
Schr Alexander, Ireland, Alexandria, Van Dusen, Lochman & Co.
Schr Alabama, Vangilder, Medford, Street & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Schr Lucy, Townsend, 1 day from Brandywine, with corn meal to R. M. Lea & Co.
Schr Roanoke, Barrett, from Norwich.
Schr A. E. Martin, Lloyd, from Boston.
Schr S. B. Wheeler, McGlaughlin, from Boston.

MEMORANDA.

Barque Templar, Potter, hence, at Rio Janeiro 24th ultimo.
Brig L. W. Eaton, McNeilly, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.
Brig George Burnham, McLellan, hence, at Portland yesterday.
Brig Rio Grande, Bennett, hence for Boston, was below Portsmouth 17th inst.
Schrs H. Croskey, Potter; R. J. Mercer, Stetson; M. P. Smith, Grace; Revenue, Gandy; and J. H. Lockwood, Sharrett, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 19th inst.
Schrs A. Woolley, King, and Trade Wind, Corson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Salem 19th inst.
Schrs Northern Light, Harper, and A. Ryerson, Horton, hence, at Portsmouth 17th inst.
Schr Oralloo, Small, hence, at Machias 18th inst.
Schrs Searsville, Chase, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 19th inst.
Schrs Hattie, Carter, and Nautilus, Jameson, hence, at Newburyport 19th inst.
Schr G. L. Vandervoort, Baker, for Philadelphia, sailed from Fall River 18th inst.
Schr Western Star, Crowell, hence, at Salem 18th instant.
Schr A. F. Howe, Ellis, hence, at New Bedford 19th instant.
Schr Reading RR. No. 50, hence, at Norwich 19th instant.
Schrs J. H. Perry, Kelly, and S. L. Stevens, Studley, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 19th inst.
Schr Reading RR. No. 48, for Philadelphia, sailed from Norwich 19th inst.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—Arrived, steamship North America, Zimmerman, from Rio Janeiro.
Steamship Arizona, Maury, from Aspinwall.
Steamship Corsica, Le Messurier, from Nassau.
Ship M. H. Ludwig, Harding, from Liverpool.
Barque Priscilla, Deveau, from Payal.

—The lady who writes under the *nom de plume* of "Ouida," a Miss de la Rama, we believe, has a new novel in the press entitled "Cecil Castlemaine's Gage."

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Dangers of the Republican Party.

From the N. Y. Nation.

The result of the elections in Maine and California conveys one or two lessons which, we feel satisfied from what occurred at the Massachusetts Convention, the Republican party will take to heart. The one is the danger of relying too much upon party discipline, or even the goodness of the principle on which the party is based; and the other is the danger of importing too much of the Puritan spirit into politics.

When Connecticut was lost, last spring, the local papers tried to persuade themselves that their defeat was due to their not having been ardent enough in their advocacy of negro suffrage, and proclaimed that they were going to secure victory next year by working harder for it than ever, and in this pleasing theory they received strong support from the New York *Tribune*. But nobody whom the horn-blowing which precedes and follows elections does not bewilder, ever took this in anything but a Pickwickian sense.

We took the liberty ourselves, at the risk of being misunderstood, of suggesting that it was not too little negro suffrage but too much which caused the disaster, and that it was the over-reliance of the party on its efficacy which gave the State to the Democrats, by causing the Republicans to pay too little attention to other things. For instance, they flattered themselves that mere shouting for equal rights would make such performances as the nomination of a professed mountebank in the third district of no consequence; and the *Tribune* and *Independent* here thought that, merely by hurrahing and flinging of caps in the air, the rank and file could be made to swallow him. In like manner, in other parts of the State, the approach of the election was, with singular want of tact, selected as a fitting occasion for the enforcement of a prohibitory liquor law which had for a long time previous been allowed to lie dormant.

Now, the reason why it is not safe in most States to rely too much on the strength of the fundamental idea on which the party organization is based, is that the whole of the party is scarcely ever completely under its influence. In Connecticut, in New York, in Pennsylvania, and in New Jersey, as well as in other States, the ardent Republicans are never sufficiently numerous to win an election. They have to secure their majority by the help of a few thousand who are only lukewarm Republicans, whose political feelings are not strong, who are affected in voting by divers collateral considerations, and who, unless they are well looked after, are as likely as not to go over to the enemy on the day of battle. It is these men who decide political contests in nearly all the closely divided States. We dwelt strongly on this circumstance last spring in commenting on the Connecticut election, although it is something for which, amidst the roaring about "armies" and "banners" and "bivouacs" which the party papers keep up about election time, it is almost impossible to secure attention. The writer of the excellent papers on "Constitution-Making" which have been appearing in our columns, also pointed it out in his article last week, showing that this State has changed sides in politics five times in the last ten elections "by a few votes in each precinct going over from one party to the other." In 1862 these few thousand votes gave the government of it to the Copperheads, in the very midst of the war, when the zeal of the mass of the Republican party was at white heat, simply because they were somewhat disgusted with the military mismanagement and the excessive touching of Mr. Seward's "little bell."

Now, as long as the success of the party is dependent on the fidelity of these auxiliary corps, their feelings—prejudices, if you will—have to be borne in mind in the management of it. They will support you in the pursuit of your fundamental idea if you do not ask them to sacrifice too much to it. But you cannot work them up to such a pitch of enthusiasm about it as to get them to vote for a "showman" or pugilist simply because he supports it, or to wink at the total disregard of character in nominations or of purity in legislation. The Republican party, unmindful of this, has, in various directions, of late been making rather heavy drafts on their devotion. In Pennsylvania, for instance, they have been arraying themselves against a judge simply because, in the exercise of his judicial functions, he held the issue of legal-tenders by Congress to be, as a matter of law, unconstitutional—a performance which the leading party organ, the *Tribune*, to its great honor, had the courage to denounce. Now, there are enough Republicans in Pennsylvania who care more for judicial independence than they do for negro suffrage or the Congressional plan of reconstruction to be disgusted by an incident of this sort, and either stay at home on election day or go into the Democratic camp. We know what was done in Connecticut, and what the result was.

In California the Republican party has suffered itself for five years to be led by notorious knaves, who, while waving their hats for Congress and the black man with one hand, had the other thrust up to the elbow in the State treasury. The main body of the party are so much impressed with the gravity of the contest now going on at Washington that they continue to vote for these rascals while knowing and deploring their rascality; but the main body are not able to carry the day. There is a sufficient number who would rather see the State lost to the Republicans than see the State Government in the hands of rogues, and so these go over. The new Governor of California is a War Democrat, opposed to the Congressional plan of reconstruction, but he is a man of stainless honor, of antique purity and simplicity of character, and one of the most devoted Republicans and anti-slavery men in the country—a man to whom the Republican party owes much, and who knows Mr. Haight well, and knows the condition of California politics—has assured us that had he been in California at the last election he would have voted the Democratic ticket.

We would warn the Republican party that the number of such men—of men who, while ardent friends of equal rights, and thoroughly convinced of the wisdom of the Congressional plan of reconstruction, are yet so alarmed and disgusted by the prevailing political corruption, by the shocking abuses of the nominating system, so convinced that unless we can bring more purity of character to bear on the work of politics, neither universal suffrage nor any other arrangement of the political machinery will save our system of government—is increasing, and that nothing but greater deference for their "prejudices" or "simplicity" will enable it to keep the field and finish successfully the great work which it has in hand.

The election in Maine calls attention to another somewhat unfortunate tendency in the organization—though it is a fault not very far removed from virtue—and that is its tendency to introduce a somewhat Puritanic spirit into legislation. Those who abuse Puritanism are accustomed only to look at its bad side. We, on the other hand, it ought not to be forgotten, are accustomed only to look at its good side. We read Macaulay's splendid eulogy of it, and see its wonderful career, forgetting that it belonged to an exceptional era, and that as a permanent spirit in politics it works mischief as well as good.

By the Puritan idea we mean a feeling of impatience at sin in others, and a disposition to repress it by the strong arm. It is something more than abhorrence of sin or impatience of evil and suffering or indignation at the wrongs of others. All these feelings are universal in their nature. Puritanism is purely an outgrowth of Christianity. The ancients had no such sentiment. Socrates was put to death not because he was a heretic, but "because he corrupted the youth," and thus undermined the State. The Roman sumptuary laws did not aim to control individual character, but to check that corruption which was eating out the life of the republic. But when Christ founded a religion resting on personal character—when personal purity became the great aim of life, and personal sin the one thing to be shunned—the feeling of impatience at sin in one's self was not long in passing over into impatience at sin in others, and an eager desire to rescue them from the snares of the evil one. Hence the great missionary movements of Christianity, beginning with St. Paul and worthily represented by the Augustines, Xaviers, and Brainerds who have succeeded him.

Like all other human qualities, this crowning virtue of Christianity was capable of being transformed into an evil. It is an easy step from a genuine Christian sympathy with others, and a desire to aid them, to a feeling that we have a right—nay, are under an obligation—to force our aid upon them, and reform them even against their will. If our neighbor does not see that he is committing a sin, is not that all the more a reason for preventing his involuntary wickedness? This impatience at the sin of others, and haste to deal with it as if it were one's own, is the essence of Puritanism. But it is not confined to the Puritans; nor is it peculiar to Protestantism. It inspired the directors of the Inquisition as well as the Covenanters of Scotland and the "Saints" of Cromwell's army. Wherever people are intelligent, thoughtful, and earnest, this spirit will spring up spontaneously among them, to give scope to the intensity of their convictions and the warmth of their zeal. Strength of conviction is in great danger of passing into intolerance. For all people act from mixed motives, and it is not always possible to distinguish this spurious sentiment from the genuine Christian principle from which it springs. The sense of pain at the misconduct of others, and of indignation at the wrongs suffered by others, are wholly legitimate and praiseworthy feelings. We have a right to prevent others from suffering from violence or fraud; these are matters which concern us all. But when our aim ceases to be the redress of wrongs, and we begin to legislate for the prevention of personal sin, we pass from the sphere of politics into that of morals; that is, bring human laws to bear upon actions which, in their personal nature, concern nobody but the individual man and his Maker—setting up our human judgment as the arbiter of right and wrong.

At the present moment the Republican party is in great danger of suffering itself to be controlled by the Puritan idea. It is made up in great measure of those intelligent but not broadly educated classes who have very positive convictions and very earnest purposes, but who have not learned to appreciate and respect the rights of human thought. More than this, in the stormy times through which we have just passed, the uncompromising zeal of the Puritan element has been of the most signal service. Now, the situation is changed. We have passed from the revolutionary stage to that of constructing, and we need above all things calmness, moderation, and a regard for the rights of all. The English race seems especially disposed to Puritanism; the Germans recognize individual rights more readily than we. The German population in this country was with difficulty won over from the party which promised least interference with their individual liberty. They consented to postpone this to the more weighty issue of universal freedom. Now that this question is settled, they will surely drift back to their old associations if the Republican party is controlled by the Puritan idea.

Puritanism has had a noble history and has accomplished marvellous results. It is through and through heroic and self-sacrificing, even when it has wandered furthest from the perfect law of liberty. Its career in the future may be as glorious as in the past if it will free itself from its bad tendencies, will learn that liberty of thought is as sacred as emancipation of the body, and that legal restraints should have nothing to do with moral acts. It is hardly necessary that we should make the application of all this to the attempts which are being made in Massachusetts and Maine to enforce by law a standard of private morals for which, no matter how high it may be, the community is evidently not prepared.

Mexico.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

For the first time in fifty years Mexico is at peace. Since Iturbide, in 1821, declared the country independent, and made good the claim, its history is one of uninterrupted civil war. President succeeded President, Dictator followed Dictator; the success of any chieftain created a dozen rivals, and the Government was no sooner set up by one faction than it was pulled down by another. The victor banished or executed the conquered, only to find himself in a short time the victim of his own revengeful policy. No administration was safe from revolt; no leader dared trust his comrades; the army was now the instrument of Guerrero, now of Santa Anna, now of Bustamente. Quiet there was none for the country; it was either at war, or preparing for war, and the only periods during which internal strife was suspended were those of the Spanish invasion, and the aggression of the United States. The condition of the nation was, indeed, desperate when it could only be saved from ruining itself by the necessity of repelling its foes, and when the advance of a foreign army was the only hope of union and peace at home. The causes of this perpetual strife are evident. Mexico had never succeeded in reconciling her different races; the people were unfitted for self-government, and assumed all the dangers of a Republic without the ability to secure its blessing. The country was burdened with an ambitious clergy, owning, it has been calculated, one-half of its real estate; and if the soldier did not begin a revolution, his neglect was remedied by the priest. Nature, too, had done her share in fitting the country for the theatre of continual war; in that superb climate armies were easily sustained, and if money was needed the inexhaustible silver mines supplied it. Thus wars which would have ruined greater nations were borne by the Mexicans with comparative ease, and their evil was not so much the exhaustion of the country as the paralysis of its enterprise and the absolute suspension of its progress. The condition of Mexico could hardly have been worse in 1861, when, while the Administration of Juarez was struggling to maintain itself, the European alliance was consummated, and that long war begun with France which has ended in the triumph of the republic.

Mexico had rough training in this perpetual war, and probably the French invasion will mark the beginning of a new and brighter era. The Mexicans owed the usurpation of Maximilian to their own quarrels, and may profit by the bloody lesson. A people who fought as the Liberals fought, who prized so dearly their independence, and sacrificed so much to maintain it, cannot be incapable of self-government. Radical as their faults may be, their virtues are no longer to be questioned. The execution of Maximilian was a proof of weakness, yet it must be admitted that there was cause for retaliation. It was a cruel ending to a cruel war. But with the late Emperor died all the hopes the powers of Europe may have had of establishing their rule upon American soil; the Austrian fleet which will carry back to his own land the body of Maximilian will bear with it another corpse, and in the vaults of St. Stephen the vast ambition of Napoleon, side by side with its victim, will share the darkness of his sleep. Mexico, by the proof she has given of her strength, has secured long peace with her alien foes; her leaders have but to unite in repressing domestic faction to make their republic only second to our own: it is in their power to renew the ruinous struggles of the past, or to build enduring peace in the future. The task is hard; the character of a nation is not changed by a war; but it must not be forgotten that this war has swept away many evils, and that, as we have rid ourselves of slavery, Mexico has annihilated the political power of the Church.

Difficult as it is to understand the Mexican situation, and impossible to discern the intentions of the leading generals, it is clear, we think, that the war has united certain factions, and inspired the nation with a higher patriotism. With the death of Maximilian the passion for revenge seems appeased. The trials at Queretaro have not ended in the execution of the prisoners; Escobar, Casanova, Salm-Salm, and the rest have been sentenced to imprisonment. General Castillo, who had been condemned to death, has been pardoned. It is probable that the execution of the Imperialists are ended. In this moderation we rejoice, and it is equally encouraging to find that many of the reports of Mexican enmity to the United States had no better foundation than the invention of the foes of the republic. Escobedo has formally denied the calumny that he was in favor of the exclusion of foreigners from the country, and we take his letter as proof that no influential party in Mexico aims to prevent peaceful immigration and friendly relations with other States. General Diaz, it is said, has united with Juarez in the effort to unite the country. It is true that there still are divisions of the Liberals, and the elements that threaten new troubles, but if Diaz honestly sustains Juarez, the party of Union must succeed in the end. Since that letter was written the telegraph has brought the tidings of the flight of Marquez. Thus one danger is averted. It is conceded that while the popularity of the other Liberal chieftains is limited to their own districts, that of Juarez is universal. It is to him that Mexico must look for deliverance, and he has shown the qualities of a deliverer. But whatever may be the fate of his efforts, they must command our sympathy. The people of the United States are not concerned in the civil affairs of Mexico, or in the downfall or elevation of any of her leaders; but in the pacification of the country and the permanence of the Republic they have an interest which will deepen with time, which no event can destroy.

Debt and Taxation—The True Policy.

From the N. Y. Times.

The letter of Senator Morton contrasts most favorably with recent outgivings, Republican and Democratic, on the subject of finance. Mr. Pendleton and General Butler have touched it only to disturb and alarm. Both have suggested methods of dealing with the national debt which directly affect the faith of the Government towards the public creditor. Mr. Pendleton's proposition is to substitute for debt as represented by bonds debt represented by currency; literally to flood the country with greenbacks, and ruin all interests by unlimited inflation. General Butler does not go quite so far as that. Without raising the question of currency, he insists upon a rigid adherence to the letter of the bond, which, with certain exceptions, he reads as payable in legal-tender paper, not gold. Radical and Democrat, Messrs. Butler and Pendleton are thus working in the direction of practical repudiation; and we already see the mischievous result of their teaching in more than one Western journal. That, separately or together, they will produce any strong impression, we do not believe. Wendell Phillips says truly that any party which shall commit itself to repudiation in any form will be crushed out of existence by the American people. But evil is nevertheless wrought by the bias which the discussion of the debt, apart from taxation, imparts to the popular conception of finance, and especially by the misapprehension to which these ideas give rise in Europe.

It is satisfactory, then, to turn from the empirical plans of financial relief which Messrs. Pendleton and Butler have respectively promulgated, to the clear statement and wholesome reasoning of Senator Morton. The former limit their nostrums to the debt, leaving untouched the matter of taxation, except as it is involved in the payment of interest on bonds. Mr. Morton, on the contrary, addresses himself to the question of taxation as *the* question of the day, placing that of debt in a secondary position. This is the proper relation of the two questions. The debt, large as it is, is not in excess of our resources, and ere it reach maturity will have dwindled almost into insignificance, compared with the rapid growth of the country in population, productive industry, and available wealth. But the present taxation is oppressive, exhaustive, almost unendurable. It represses production, cripples industry, embarrasses trade, and fosters discontent in a degree which no statesman can overlook.

The mere politician exhausts his financial capacity when he invents a plan for the reduction of the national debt. The debt is his bugbear, and he is not scrupulous in the choice of means for reducing its amount. Mr. Pendleton's mode is that of infinite dilution, after the manner of homœopathy—the bonded debt being lost sight of in an ocean of worthless paper. And there are others, differing with Mr. Pendleton in all things, who would keep the taxation screw in constant operation simply with a view to the paying off of the debt. One would beggar the patient by filling his pockets with rags; the other would tax the patient to death for the satisfaction of his creditors. Both methods belong to the quackery of finance. Both anticipate danger where none exists, and overlook the danger that lies before us.

All the issues of repudiation or anti-repudiation are averted by the opinions to which Mr. Morton gives expression. Mr. Wells presented a view substantially the same in his last report to the Treasury, and it is one that must commend itself to the judgment of those who study the exigencies of the time rather than theory and speculation. So far as the debt is concerned, no necessity exists for immediate action, save in regard to inconsiderable amounts. A long time will elapse before the absolute maturity of the great body of outstanding obligations, and it is the part neither of economy nor patriotism to anticipate their payment. In the interval between to-day and the dates when the various forms of bonded indebtedness will become due, we may hope that the question of paying in paper or gold will be settled by the gradual return to a specie basis. To make that topic an element in political warfare, as General Butler proposes, is, then, gratuitous folly. The difficulty he combats need never come, if we but suffer the whole subject to rest until the adjustment of it becomes an actual duty. Just now, there is no excuse for any discussion whatever concerning it. Only give up the notion of discharging the debt before the creditors dream of presenting the bonds for payment: growth and prosperity will make the matter easy when that time arrives.

Mr. Morton appears to consider the pending measure for funding the debt unnecessary and impracticable. Its convenience to the holders of the bonds, and its tendency to strengthen their value abroad, are points which deserve careful consideration. Nor is it improbable that the holders would consent to a long-date bond, payable abroad, if necessary, with all the advantages in the market which would accrue from fixedness and increased facilities of negotiation. This, however, is a point which does not affect the general scope of Mr. Morton's argument.

The immediate benefit resulting from this aspect of the national debt is the enlarged power acquired for revising, readjusting, and reducing the system of Federal taxation. One of the pleas upon which the present burdens are maintained is, that the Treasury should be enabled to acquire the means of steadily diminishing the debt. Discard this costly fallacy—recognize the fact that a country emerging from a colossal struggle for its existence requires recuperation—and from that moment Congress will be able to lighten the load of taxation to an extent that would infuse new life into every branch of industry and enterprise. Mr. Morton's conclusion is on the right side. "I would reduce the rate of taxation to the lowest point that would defray the expenses of the Government, economically administered, and pay the interest and maturing obligations, and leave the principal of the bonded debt to be discharged in other and better times."

The present system of taxation will not be tolerated much longer. The necessities which gave it birth excused its rudeness and even palliated its injustice. But the time is over when these can be urged in justification of a system which violates all sound principles of fiscal economy, and imposes burdens to which the strength of the country is unequal. Simplification and reduction cannot be safely postponed. The former will no doubt be facilitated by the results of Mr. Wells' European investigations; and the latter may be carried to a most satisfactory extent if the view pressed by Mr. Morton with so much force be adopted.

Negro Suffrage in Ohio—The Main Question with Mr. Chase, and the Probable Result.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The political campaign in Ohio, in view of the coming October election, is becoming very lively and intensely interesting. From our observing correspondents in that field, and from the discussions of the party press on both sides throughout the State, it is abundantly manifest that, while the Republicans are considerably frightened, the Democrats are highly elated with the prospect before them.

Chief Justice Chase, we conclude, shares in the apprehensions of his followers; for it appears that he is *en route* to Ohio, and will remain there till after the election. And why not, when his interest in the result is greater than that of any other of our aspiring and scheming politicians? He holds now the whip hand of his party for the Presidential succession; but if his own State, with its Republican majority of some forty-three thousand last year, is turned against him, he must be withdrawn, as a horse too badly crippled to be entered for the Presidential sweepstakes. Naturally enough, therefore, Mr. Chase goes to Ohio to do his best to save himself in laboring to save his party in this impending October election. Doubtless he has not only been thoughtfully calculating the bearings of the late California and Maine elections, but has had a call from his friends to come up to the rescue against the threatening hosts of the Philistines, the Moabites, the Amalekites, and the Egyptians—a truly alarming coalition of hostile forces.

The issue of the great Constitutional amendment, upon which the Republicans last year swept the North as by a whirlwind, has been cast aside by Congress and the party, and the new national issue has been substituted of universal negro suffrage, with all the dangerous consequences which must surely follow the experiment of negro supremacy in the Rebel States. Various side issues have also sprung up, including some financial propositions looking to the overthrow of Mr. Chase's slipshod, unjust, oppressive, and corrupting paper-money system, and embracing, too, some hostile movements within the Republican lines against those Puritanical liquor laws which interdict the dispensing of lager beer on Sunday. The Democrats of Ohio, upon this Sunday lager question alone, expect German reinforcements in this fight to the number of thirty thousand, and from the vote of New York city in the last November election, involving the lager-beer interpolation, we should not be surprised at a similar manifestation in Ohio.

But the main question upon which the political fortunes of Mr. Chase are now depending is the question of negro suffrage, which is distinctly before the people of Ohio in the shape of an amendment to the State Constitution. This may be set down, together with his paper money system, as his whole political capital—a capital stock of formidable strength. But powerful as is the political machinery he may control through the agencies of his financial system, especially his national banks, Mr. Chase must succeed in Ohio upon this main issue of negro suffrage, or his Presidential programme will fall to the ground. There are, we believe, only some eight or ten thousand negroes in the State who will be affected by this proposed extension of the suffrage to their race on a footing of equality; but the general principle involved, and the consequences to which it may lead in our political affairs, have awakened such a widespread and active opposition that the result in Ohio may at least be considered extremely doubtful.

It is generally conceded that if the Republicans carry the State on their candidate for Governor, General Hayes, it will be by a greatly reduced majority; but the election of Hayes will not save the Chief Justice. On the separate proposition of negro equality in the matter of suffrage his fate as a Presidential candidate depends. The impression seems to prevail, however, that this proposition will be rejected by the people of Ohio, and by a decided majority against it, like that in Connecticut two years ago. If it shall so turn out in the model radical State of Ohio, and in spite of that heavy drawback to the Democracy, Vallandigham, then we may say that not only may Mr. Chase be considered as thrown out of the Presidential fight, but Congress will be fairly warned to choose between a return to the Constitutional amendment, which it has abandoned, and the alternative of an overwhelming defeat in 1868 upon Mr. Chase's financial system, and upon the equally untenable ground of universal negro suffrage and negro supremacy.

Old Rye Whiskies.

THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF
FINE OLD RYE WHISKIES
IN THE LAND IS NOW POSSESSED BY
HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.,
Nos. 218 and 220 SOUTH FRONT STREET,
WHO OFFER THE SAME TO THE TRADE IN LOTS ON VERY ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS.

Their Stock of Rye Whiskies, IN BOND, comprises all the favorite brands extant, and runs through the various months of 1865,'66, and of this year, up to present date.

Liberal contracts made for lots to arrive at Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Ericsson Line Wharf, or at Bonded Warehouses, as parties may elect.

CARPETINGS,
OIL CLOTHS AND DRUGGETS.
REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON,
9 12 thstu2m NO. 807 CHESNUT STREET.

Willcox & Gibbs' Gold Medal Family Sewing Machines.

Obvious reasons why Willcox & Gibbs' Family Sewing Machines are becoming so universally popular.

First. They are the "Perfection of Mechanism," and are so regarded by eminent engineers, machinists, and scientific men everywhere, because of their superior finish and elegance of construction.

Each machine is as carefully and accurately finished as a watch.

Salesrooms, No. 720 Chesnut Street.

Willcox & Gibbs' Gold Medal Family Sewing Machines.

Willcox & Gibbs' Family Sewing Machines have rapidly taken a foremost place among the well-known machines of the day.

Secondly. Because they are adapted to the greatest range of work, and will use successfully either cotton, silk, or linen thread.

These machines are fully competent where others are found wanting.

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Willcox & Gibbs' Gold Medal Family Sewing Machines.

Willcox & Gibbs' Family Sewing Machines are highly recommended by all who use them.

Thirdly. Because they make the patent "twisted loop-stitch," which is the most beautiful, elastic, and durable stitch known.

This stitch overcomes all objections to a single-thread machine.

Salesrooms, No. 720 Chesnut Street.

Willcox & Gibbs' Gold Medal Family Sewing Machines.

Willcox & Gibbs' celebrated Sewing Machines are regarded very superior for family use.

Fourthly. Because they are "gloriously simple," as readily comprehended as a pair of scissors, and not more liable to derangement.

These machines are kept in order free of charge.

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Willcox & Gibbs' Gold Medal Family Sewing Machines.

Willcox & Gibbs' Sewing Machines are acknowledged the best for manufacturing purposes.

Fifthly. Because they can be run at the highest speed, and are the most durable in constant use. Three thousand perfect stitches can be made in a single minute by power.

Willcox & Gibbs' Machines never drop stitches.

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Willcox & Gibbs' Gold Medal Family Sewing Machines.

Willcox & Gibbs' invaluable Sewing Machines are cheerfully recommended by all physicians.

Sixthly. Because they are entirely noiseless, and are operated with perfect ease. "They can safely be used in a sick room, or by the cradle of a sleeping infant."

The work is fed from the operator along the line of sight.

Salesrooms, No. 720 Chesnut Street.

Willcox & Gibbs' Gold Medal Family Sewing Machines.

Willcox & Gibbs' improved Sewing Machines are rapidly becoming the general favorite.

Seventhly. Because they are absolutely complete, and will hem, fell, braid, bind, cord, tuck, gather, and embroider, all in the most perfect and satisfactory manner.

The hems, fells, etc., are turned under, rather than over, thus bringing the stitching on the right side.

Salesrooms, No. 720 Chesnut Street.

Willcox & Gibbs' Gold Medal Family Sewing Machines.

Willcox & Gibbs' rapid, noiseless Sewing Machines are destined to gain a pre-eminence.

Eighthly. Because they are easily managed; a novice requires no instruction, and but little practice, to become as skilful as an experienced operator.

No screw-driver or other tools are used in oiling or cleaning machines.

Salesrooms, No. 720 Chesnut Street.

Willcox & Gibbs' Gold Medal Family Sewing Machines.

Willcox & Gibbs' most excellent Sewing Machines are gaining popularity every day.

Ninthly. Because they cannot be turned the wrong way, and may be started with the foot, while both hands are otherwise employed in holding or arranging the work.

This patent (noiseless) "break," or "stop," is of incalculable value to beginners.

Salesrooms, No. 720 Chesnut Street.

Willcox & Gibbs' Gold Medal Family Sewing Machines.

Willcox & Gibbs' noiseless Family Sewing Machines gain friends continually, but never lose them.

Tenthly. Because they are self-regulating and always in working order. They never have "moods," and never vex or ruffle the temper, even of the most irritable.

The hemmers, fellers, braiders, needles, etc., are all self-adjusting.

Salesrooms, No. 720 Chesnut Street.

Willcox & Gibbs' Gold Medal Family Sewing Machines.

Willcox & Gibbs' rapid, noiseless, easily managed, durable, first-class Sewing Machines are in excellent favor everywhere.

Eleventhly. Because they prove superior to the most sanguine expectations.

The most exalted representation is never exaggerated.

Salesrooms, No. 720 Chesnut Street.

Willcox & Gibbs' Gold Medal Family Sewing Machines.

Agents for the sale of Willcox & Gibbs' celebrated single-thread Sewing Machines are eminently successful.

Twelfthly. Because every machine sold serves as a "telling advertisement."

No dissatisfaction is ever expressed, but hearty recommendations.

Salesrooms No. 720 Chesnut Street.

LOOKING-GLASSES
OF THE
BEST FRENCH PLATE,
In Everv Stlye of Frames,
ON HAND OR MADE TO ORDER.
NEW ART GALLERY,
F. BOLAND & CO.,
8 2 lm2p] No. 614 ARCH Street.

STEAM ENGINE PACKING.

The modern and extremely popular packing, called
MILLER'S LUBRICATIVE,
OR
SOAP-STONE PACKING,

Has already been adopted by over 20,000 Locomotive and Stationary Engines, and is beyond question the easiest applied, the most durable, the cheapest, and wears the machinery the least of any steam engine packing yet introduced. It is not liable to burn or cut, does not require oil, and there is no waste in the use, as it is made of all sizes to suit the boxes, from ¼ to 2 inches in diameter. All persons interested in the use of the steam engine are particularly requested to give this packing a trial. A liberal discount will be made to dealers.

M. C. SADLER,
NO. 629 ARCH STREET, PHILA.
Sole Agent for Pennsylvania and Delaware.
See certificate below.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF MOTIVE POWER AND MACHINERY, ERIE RAILWAY, NEW YORK, Sept. 29, 1866.

MY DEAR SIR:—In reply to your inquiries in relation to the comparative economy of Hemp Packing, as compared with Lubricating Packing, I will say that Hemp Packing, at an average cost of 33 cents per pound, costs us 2 3-10 mills per mile run, while the Lubricating Packing costs, at an average cost of 81 2 3 cents per pound, 1 1-10 mill per mile run. We propose to use it exclusively for all Steam Stuffing Boxes. Very truly yours,
H. G. BROOKS, Supt. M. P. & M.

P. S.—The popular
HYDRAULIC PACKING,
Adapted to cold-water pumps, and made similar to the Lubricative Packing, but of different material, will be furnished promptly any size from ½ to 2 inches, and will be found a superior article for pumps.
9 21 stuth 2t2p M. C. S.

BALTIMORE
IMPROVED BASE BURNING
FIRE-PLACE HEATER,
WITH
Magazine and Illuminating Doors.
The most Cheerful and Perfect Heater in Use. To be had Wholesale and Retail of J. S. CLARK,
9 6 lm2p No. 1008 MARKET Street, Phila.

Military Academies for Christians.

To the Editor of the Evening Telegraph:—

The corner-stone of the Pennsylvania Military Academy, near Chester, has been laid. William Penn landed on this spot and founded our State upon peace principles. Nearly 200 years elapse, and we mock him and deceive ourselves. Tuition in the science of arms and preparations for war make peace impossible and war imminent.

The valedictory address at the recent ceremonies was good in intention, but if, "in this age, while folly is as yet almost deified, and licentiousness, intemperance, and polygamy should cease," why not see the folly of pandering to war, at once the parent of all these immoralities, blasphemy against God and treason against man—his enslavement, torture, and death?

In laying the corner-stone of this building in the interests of man impoverishment, man wounding, and man killing, they placed therein "a Bible and a copy of the songs of Zion, and offered prayer." Upon two stones was inscribed:—"Except the Lord build this *house*, they labor in vain who build it;" and "may our *love* be founded upon the *rock;* and may our faith be as strong as the emblem upon which *these* words are inscribed." Then was sung, "All hail the power of Jesus' name."

In the light and emancipation of this age, with our eyes wide open, here is inconsistency intensified. How false to our common sense, and how sinful to that Father we all venerate! Is the Lord building this house?

We open this Bible, and it tells us:—	We open this Military Academy and it tells us:—
Thou shalt not kill.	Learn to kill.
Peace on earth—good will to man.	War upon earth—create ill will.
Love your enemies.	Hate your enemies.
Return good for evil.	Return evil for evil.
Whosoever smiteth thee upon one cheek, turn to him the other also.	Do not wait to be struck, fight, kill, rather than die.
My kingdom is not of this world, else would my servants fight.	Reject His Kingdom by preparing to perpetuate war.
Christ is our peace.	Make Christ your war.
He came and preached peace.	Drill, and preach war.
Have peace one with another.	Be ready to make war one with another.
Love as brethren: be pitiful, courteous, not rendering evil for evil, or railing for railing.	If on your side, love as brethren; be void of pity and courtesy if opposed to you, and do all the injury possible.
God hath called us to peace.	Our call is to drill and practice for success in war.
Follow after love, patience, meekness.	Be quick to hate, and proud in overcoming an enemy.
Lay aside all malice.	Take up malice, and, if necessary, steal, burn, starve, maim, and kill.
Avenge not yourselves.	Be full of vengeance.
If thine enemy hunger, feed him; if he thirst, give him drink.	Starve out an enemy and cut off his supply of water.
Let nothing be done through strife or vain glory.	Effect everything through strife and uphold the glory of war.
The servant of the Lord will not strive, but be gentle with all men.	Subvert the ten commandments, the beatitudes, and the teachings and example of the "meek and lowly" Jesus.

How does practice comport with profession? Truly, "the Lord doth *(not)* build *this* house, and they *(do)* labor in vain who build it." "Our love and our faith" need practical application before we can sing "All hail the power of Jesus' name," except to convict ourselves of hypocrisy, and seek to dethrone His power and glory. The true Christ is not in war or in institutions which make warriors. "Let us escape the rock on which other great republics have split. Let us Christianize our civilization." This will neither build military academies nor educate our youth as soldiers. At the very moment when we most need brain power and the instruction of the true academy, we trust our fate to passion and powder. From Europe we hear the cry "Disarmament and Arbitration." Let America respond, Amen.
A. H. L.

Philadelphia, 8th month 29, 1867.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

THE TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

The First Quarterly Meeting—Lectures on "The Transition Era in Systems of Education," by Rev. Jesse H. Jones, of New York, and on "Physical Exercises," by Dr. Dio Lewis, of Boston.

[SPECIAL REPORT FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

Yesterday afternoon the Musical Fund Hall was nearly filled with teachers and their friends, the occasion being the first quarterly meeting of the Philadelphia City and County Teachers' Institute.

George I. Riche, President of the Institute, presided.

George Yeager acted as Secretary.

The proceedings were opened with prayer by Rev. Alfred Cookman.

The Treasurer, William Sterling, submitted his report, by which it appears that he has received annual dues to the amount of $506, and $3000, the proportion of the appropriation made by the Legislature, in all $3506. The expenditures were $167·61, leaving a balance of $3338·39.

The Business Committee reported that arrangements are being made to have a course of five lectures during the coming winter.

The minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

LECTURE BY REV. J. H. JONES.

During formative geological periods of the earth's history, when, through age after age, chaos was slowly developing into order, there was doubtless another which the spectator, gazing from afar upon the flux and reflux oceans, and the heaving and subsiding of continents could see at the same moment, the old worn-out epoch—waning, sinking, dying—and the new, fresh epoch—growing, emerging, and strengthening. These two processes were simultaneous not only, but intermingled. The thriving young era could be seen thrusting its powerful roots through and through the effete structures about it, corroding them to a speedier death by its superior life forces, eating them up and assimilating their substance to its needs, thus, by the very death it caused, growing thriftier—to cause larger, swifter, and, in the end, exterminating death; and to complete and crown the holder, reconstructing into new and higher forms of beauty the decomposing materials upon which it was living.

In national affairs there are similar geological periods with corresponding eras of change; and the common view among us is surely well-founded, that our nation is passing through such an era. The great Rebellion, begun in battle, and still continuing in more peaceful forms, is no quarrel of individuals, as when monarchs lead nations to war, but is the struggle of two peoples made diverse and hostile by the education of generations. In these two peoples, moreover are, incarnated two systems of social life, that most tenacious and persistent of all forms of human organization; and this struggle is the wrestle for questions between them.

The result is no longer doubtful. One can hardly fail to see that the young, vigorous, and incomparable superior social system based upon universal freedom and political equality of all men, is steadily and with accelerating swiftness disintegrating its opponent, that relic of feudal barbarism, the ferocious, yet self-destroying despotism of an aristocracy based upon slavery, is eating up the materials of which it was composed, and is already beginning to transform those materials into the forms of a new and unaccustomed beauty.

But eras of change occur in other departments of human activity also; and in times of great national convulsion these changes are more general and rapid than they can be at any other period. This is natural. When, in relation to the weightiest public questions, the opinions and plans which the acceptance of generations has made venerable, and caused to be revered, are suddenly dashed to the earth, and shivered like brittle glass, then failure brings into doubt all other questions, however seemingly well settled. As the hearing of one awakened at night by the prowling of robbers in his house is painfuly sensitive of every sound, whether made by the intruders or not, so in these periods of great national agitation, the popular mind is keenly alive to the examination of other practical topics, as well as those involved in the main issue. Having been suddenly awakened from a repose in which they had fancied themselves secure, to the knowledge that they were deceived in the most important matters, men are incited to investigate many other conclusions hitherto accepted without inquiry, but which are now subjected to a searching scrutiny, are dissolved and analyzed by a thorough, remorseless criticism impossible before. This acuteness and sensitiveness of mind, moreover, not merely quickens popular sense to the apprehension of past mistakes, but as well to the appreciation of new truth. When a people are eager to know the worst, they are equally eager to know the remedy; and this being presented, they seize upon it with a readiness which astonishes oftentimes even the warmest friends of the measure. Keenly conscious of former defects, craving the truth which shall supply their needs, their attention is alive to their new experience, and when there is placed before them a fact in which the new and needed truth is fitly narrated, they apprehend it, they tell it to others, the views of it spreads like wildfire through the nation, and as swiftly as possible it is universally adopted. But these supremer moments of change, when the popular heart, waxen under the glow of a great commotion, easily and eagerly receives the new impression, are never reached without long periods of preparation. Pioneer minds have been thinking and planning and working in obscure places; unobserved by the multitude, these silent laborers have toiled, and at length the work is finished. Friends become interested in it and give it a fitting form. Thus is it tested, and its accuracy and adequateness verified. Then from afar, even from over the sea, mayhap, some thoughtful, wise, profound mind catches a glimpse of it, discerns its worth, and inaugurates it at home. The moment is opportune. The popular mind, dull a little while ago, has been thoroughly awakened by a great public emergency. It quickly appreciates and accepts the fact which calmly stands before it, and the obscure toiler of years and the thoughtful, wise, profound, imaginator are set by other generations in the front rank of the benefactors of mankind. What I have thus suggested to you in general terms, has been our experience during the few years just past, with reference to methods of education. In this, our rational geologic era of change, and during that conflict, so sweeping and imperious in its scope and manners, and so absorbing in its interest, characterized as it has been by such a tremendous display of forms, and by such immense and thorough-going changes, it was not strange that the dust and din, the smoke and roar, did for a time largely shut out from the public eye and ear subordinate changes, such as were unobtrusively going on with reference to the instruction of our youth. But now the attention of all earnest educators has been drawn to the fact, and eager minds in every part of our land are watching the progress of events with careful interest.

By a seeming chance, yet it was no chance, God's hand was in it. It occurred that, while the nation was glowing at the white heat with war, a fact was established, a new system of teaching was inaugurated, a change from the old methods was initiated, which bids fair to revolutionize popular thinking and practice with reference to the questions which pertain thereto. That one living, established fact has cast doubt upon the usages of centuries, yea, has confirmed doubt already cast; yea, has become a powerful menace; yea, has prophesied their dethronement. In all that pertains to teaching it is evident that an old and venerable geologic period is going out, and a new and far superior period is coming in. And as in vegetable chemistry, so here also, the incoming period, with its superior life forces, corroding, destroying, and living upon the old, that the good which entered into the old is being eliminated by these forces and built up into new and higher forms of beauty and value. In the midst of these changes we are now living, and they have begun, they are progressing, they will be consummated. Let us then, for the present hour, stand aloof from the world in our imagination, and survey these geological eras of change with impartial gaze. To an audience attending in such a mood I would announce as my theme, "The transition era in methods of education." How it has come to pass, or why it has come to pass, need not here be asked or answered, but certain it is that within a few years the subject of education, yea, the whole question of the duties of society to its youth, has leaped into a position and assumed proportions which the centuries of human history before cannot equal. Within a very recent period Americans have awakened to the fact that just now man's greatest work for the elevation of his race is to prepare and put in operation a comprehensive, complete, thorough system of universal education, so that every individual shall have an opportunity to attain the highest intelligence and thinking power of which he is capable.

The speaker continued to discourse in the same brilliant language for an hour, characterizing the system of education in this country, which is now rapidly passing away, as a mongrel, hybrid malformation, and that its parts were more incongruous than were even those of Centaur, Griffin, or Cherubim. He closed his highly interesting and instructive lecture as follows:—Teachers of America, be alive to the instinct and aspirations of the age, and never let your vision be bounded by the near horizon of daily duty; but soar, soar into the pure upper ether, and observe, comprehend, deeply sympathize with, rejoice in every step of human progress, and whether you prepare and present fitting food for the growing mind of the child, or train our youth in those mental gymnasia by which mental muscle is toughened and mental hands are made skilful for the arena of real life, or whether you belong to that small and most advanced band who, in life's Colliseum, are struggling by criticism, by instruction, by inspiration to exalt mankind. Be worthy of your high vocation. The hopes of a world are with you. Disappoint them not. Be pure, be enthusiastic, be strong. Yours are the Atlantean shoulders upon which mankind rests. Bear it bravely. The work of the individual may seem insignificant; so does that of the coral insect; but your aggregate will be a perfected humanity. Go forward. Cast no regretful glances at the waning system you are leaving behind. The growing good is before you. Achieve it. Read the signs of the times and learn God's lessons in them. Seize upon the new and true ideas which are presented. Study them. Digest them. Work them out. Apply them in your own way. Have faith in the truth and in man; and a final and complete reward even, in this world, shall at length be given to your labors.

LECTURE BY DIO LEWIS.

Dr. Lewis was then introduced. He said he would occupy a short space of time in speaking of the nerves, of which there were four kinds:—The nerves of assimilation, of motion, of feeling, and of special sense. The nerves of assimilation are found mostly in the back part of the body. Their business is to take the material which goes in the mouth and communicate it to the various parts of the body; when it is worn out it is sent off.

The speaker then gave an elaborate explanation of the other nerves. He exhibited specimens of fishes', bird's, and man's ear. Man has three ears—the outer, the middle, and the lower ear. In regard to the wax which is in the ear, it performs a very important office. Persons are liable, by putting their fingers in to their ears, to destroy the hearing. The speaker continued at some length, explaining the different portions of the ears, and related several anecdotes by way of illustration, which brought forth peals of laughter from the audience. He also gave practical illustrations of new war system of gymnastics.

A resolution that a committee be appointed, of which Mr. Robert Murphey should be the Chairman, to arrange for musical exercises at the meetings of the Institute, was passed.

The following was referred to the Business Committee:—

Whereas, A large number of the teachers of the Public Schools of Philadelphia have great difficulty in managing their finances while their salaries are so low in proportion to the cost of living, owing in part to the payment of their salaries being made quarterly; and

Whereas, In all other parts of the State, and of the United States, excepting only, it is believed, three or four cities, teachers of Public Schools are paid monthly; therefore

Resolved, That the Teachers' Institute respectfully request the Board of Controllers of Public Schools of the First School District of Pennsylvania to so order that the said Teachers of the Public Schools under their control may, after the current year, be paid monthly.

Resolved, That the officers of this Institute be and they are hereby instructed to bring this subject before the Controllers; and, in case it should be thought that legislation may be required for the end proposed, to make the necessary application to the Legislature at its next session.

At 5 o'clock a recess was taken until 8 o'clock.

THE EVENING SESSION.

The assemblage in the evening exceeded the one in the afternoon, when Dr. Lewis delivered a lecture upon the subject of the eye.

Republican Meeting in the Twenty-Sixth Ward.—A large mass meeting of the Republicans of the Twenty-sixth Ward was held last evening at Kater Hall, General Edwin R. Biles presiding. The following resolution, among others, was passed:—

Resolved, By the Republican citizens of the Twenty-sixth Ward of the city of Philadelphia, in mass meeting assembled:

That, to use plain, homely, and comprehensive language, Andrew Johnson has proved himself a stupendous fraud upon the American people; and while his constant intemperance, lying, and black-hearted treachery are powerless to prevent the harvesting of the fruits of the war, yet we feel that the whole nation, North and South, will experience a happy sense of relief when, in the coming session of Congress, he shall be impeached, convicted, and forgotten.

After passing the resolution, Hon. Charles O'Neill was introduced amidst great applause. He stated that he would confine his remarks to one of the resolutions that had just been read, that of tendering thanks to the members of Congress from Pennsylvania for their devoted and able championship of the cause of truth, justice, and human liberty. For them he would say that there were none who wrought with more regard to the interest of their constituency than they did, yet he had been confronted with the question, why did you not do so and so—why did you not take all the power from the man who now filled the Presidential chair by accident? To such people he would answer that everything that could be done without overstepping the Constitution had been done to contract the power of this dangerous man.

In spite of all the laws, he has still exercised the power, as Commander-in-Chief, to remove Sheridan and Sickles. He refused to allow the former to report to Washington, but ordered him West, but General Grant has seen fit to call him to Washington for consultation.

Hon. Galusha A. Grow, ex-Speaker of the House of Representatives, was the next speaker. He charged the responsibility of the late war upon the Democratic party, whom he considered false to liberty and the rights of man, and an unsafe depository of the will of the people. After alluding to the course of the Republican party during the war, he closed by paying a glowing tribute to the negro race for the services rendered by them during the war.

The meeting was further addressed by General J. T. Owen, Colonel Given, and Mr. Thomas M. Coleman. At the conclusion of the speeches, the meeting adjourned with a round of cheers for the whole Republican ticket.

Tax Rate.—The City Controller has so nearly completed the estimates for 1868, that he expects to lay them before the Finance Committee of Councils on Monday, the 23d inst. The indications are that about $800,000 more will be asked for than was demanded for the present year, which would make the total sum of expenses for 1868 a little over $7,000,000. The Board of Revision are of opinion that the assessed value of the real and personal property under the new assessment will not reach much beyond $450,000,000; therefore, to meet the estimates made by the heads of the various departments, the new rate of tax cannot be less than $1·50 on the $100, unless Councils reduce the estimates as now made.

Horse Shoers' Association.—A meeting of the Employing Horse Shoers' Association of Philadelphia was held last evening at Flanagan's, Sixth street, below Race. John Ascough, president, in the chair. Robert Robinson, secretary.

The following are the prices agreed upon for work performed in different shops:—Horse shoes, per set, $3; mules, from $2·50 to $3, according to size, but in no case less than $2·50; bar shoes, in all cases, double price; leathers and dressing, 25 cents per foot extra; removing, half-price; removing and sharpening, not less than 25 cents extra, and in no case shall any animal be shod for less than $2·50.

An election for officers then took place, after which the meeting adjourned.

Alf. Burnett gives his farewell entertainment at Assembly Buildings to-night. He will be assisted by Miss Helen Nash, in a very pleasant programme.

In less than one week the grand distribution of presents among the shareholders of the Riverside Institute will take place. The event is looked forward to with great interest, and much anxiety is manifested by those interested in regard to the lucky one that will be fortunate enough to receive the first present, worth $40,000. There are many other valuable presents, worth as high as $20,000, $18,000, $15,000, $10,000, $5,000, and so on, down to $50. Each shareholder not only receives a handsome steel plate engraving at the time of his purchase but is guaranteed for each share of stock held one present, which may be one of the most valuable mentioned in the list. Circulars containing the schedule of presents can be had on application at the Principal Office, No. 1225 Chesnut street.

Cheap Soap! Good Soap!—Natrona Refined Saponifier or Concentrated Lye. Two cents a pound for superior Hard Soap. Twelve pounds of Soft Soap for one cent. Every family can make their own Soap. All varieties of Soap as easily made as a cup of coffee. Is a new concentrated lye for making Soap, just discovered in Greenland, in the Arctic Seas, and is composed mainly of aluminate of soda, which, when mixed with refuse fat, produces the best detersive Soap in the world. One box will make 175 pounds of good Soft Soap, or its equivalent in superior Hard Soap. Retailed by all druggists and grocers in the United States. Full recipes with each box. Dealers can obtain it wholesale in cases, each containing 48 boxes, at a liberal discount, of all the wholesale grocers and druggists in all the towns and cities of the United States, or of CLIFFORD PEMBERTON, General Agent, Pittsburg, Pa.

WeHaveIt
is the name of a preparation that positively makes the hair grow.

WEHAVEIT
Positively removes Dandruff.

WEHAVEIT
Positively restores the hair to its natural color.

WEHAVEIT
Is not a Dye.

WEHAVEIT
Its application is a real pleasure.

WEHAVEIT
Is delightfully perfumed.

WEHAVEIT
Is cooling and beneficial to the Head.

WEHAVEIT.
This name was adopted from the fact that it is the only article ever known to stimulate a healthy condition of the scalp, and to actually produce a new growth of Hair. The proprietor has experimented with all the articles offered to the public for these purposes, and find that they close up the pores of the Scalp, and thus prevent, rather than promote, the growth of the Hair.

WEHAVEIT
Is offered with the greatest confidence in its beneficial results.

WEHAVEIT
Is prepared only by
H. T. HELMBOLD,
Druggist, No. 594 Broadway, New York, and No. 104 South Tenth street, Philadelphia.
Price 50 cents per bottle. Sent by express to any address. Sold by all Druggists.

Important to Buyers of Hosiery Goods.—Messrs. Cook & Brother, No. 53 North Eighth street, claim to be the only firm in Philadelphia keeping *all grades* of Hosiery at *Retail* who import their own goods. They feel assured—

1. That by avoiding the profits and commissions imposed in the ordinary course of trade, they save their customers at least 25 per cent.
2. That they have the quality of their goods under complete control, using the best yarns, and employing the best workmen in their manufacture.
3. That, having direct access to European markets, they can keep a more complete stock than if dependent upon purchases made here of foreign goods.

A call from the reader is solicited at their store, No. 53 North Eighth street.

After War Pestilence, and Intemperance, colds lead to the greatest destruction of human life, mainly because a cold is too often considered a very ordinary, trifling affair, just as well left to go as it came, and hence systematically neglected, until a simple, curable affection is converted into a serious and generally fatal pulmonary disease. The more prudent, aware that a violent cough or cold should never be trifled with, but on the contrary, taken care of from its incipiency, promptly make use of Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, a curative which has sustained its reputation for over thirty years as a remedy always efficacious and sure to exert a most beneficial influence on all the bronchial and pulmonary organs. Sold by all druggists.

Holloway's Pills.—Debility and Languor.—To remove the cause and prevent the effects is the true theory on which the treatment by these medicines is founded. Languor arises from debility, and debility from impoverishment of the blood or derangement of the digestive organs. If from the latter, the Pills are the best tonic medicines in use, and for their purifying and sanative properties they stand unequalled. For sick headache, nervous disorders, enervation, indigestion, and depression of spirits, they are the only remedy. Sold by all Druggists.

Sale of Boots and Shoes.—The particular attention of the trade is called to the large sale of Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc., to be sold by McClelland & Co., Auctioneers, at their store, No. 506 Market street, on Monday morning, September 23, commencing at 10 o'clock precisely.

Car Advertising.—Inside signs executed upon glass in the highest style of the art. Price $12 per annum, or 10 for $100, including sign and frame.
International Advertising Co.,
No. 44 S. Third street, second story.

Fine Confections.—At George W. Jenkins', No. 1037 Spring Garden street, can be obtained foreign fruits, nuts, almonds, etc., as well as a fine assortment of confections. Jenkins is worthy of a call.

G. Byron Morse's Dining Rooms, No. 902 and 904 Arch street, for ladies and gentlemen, are now the popular resort for those in search of good dinners. *Visit them.*

Long experience has made Reimer's Gallery, Second street, above Green, the attraction to lovers of good photographs. Six cards, or one large picture, $1; twelve Ferrotypes, 50 cents.

Model Shoulder Seam Shirt Manufactory.

☞McIntire & Brother,
☞McIntire & Brother,
No. 1035 Chesnut street.☜
No. 1035 Chesnut street.☜

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

Jones & Thacher, Printers, 510 Minor St.

☞Fall Overcoats and Suits.
☞*Fall Overcoats and Suits.*
☞*Fall Overcoats and Suits.*
☞*Fall Overcoats and Suits.*
Fashionable and Cheap.☜
Fashionable and Cheap.☜
Fashionable and Cheap.☜
Fashionable and Cheap.☜
☞ *Our preparations for fall and winter have been*
☞ *on the largest scale, and we are now ready with the*
☞ *best and largest stock of Men's and Boys' Clothing*
☞ *ever offered in Philadelphia.*
Wanamaker & Brown,
The Largest Clothing House,
Oak Hall,
The corner of Sixth and Market streets.

MARRIED.

HICKMAN—SEARCH.—On Monday evening, September 16, 1867, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Samuel Durborow, Mr. JAMES W. HICKMAN to Miss ANNIE J., only daughter of O. J. Search, both of this city.

STRINGE—LINKER.—On the evening of the 19th instant, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. William Cathcart, assisted by the Rev. B. T. String, Mr. JOHN S. STRINGE to Miss LIZZIE, daughter of William Linker, Esq.

DIED.

CROSSIN.—On the 19th instant, JAMES CROSSIN, aged 47 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 829 Mountain street, above Morris, on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock. Service at the Church of Annunciation.

EDDY.—In Boston, September 18, Mr. GIBBS WADSWORTH EDDY, aged 60 years 2 months and 10 days.

HOFFMAN.—On the 17th instant, CATHERINE HOFFMAN, in the 34th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, in Main street, Germantown, on Sunday morning at 9 o'clock.

OTTERSON.—On the 17th instant, at the residence of his son, James Otterson, Jr., in the city of Philadelphia, Rev. JAMES OTTERSON, in the 76th year of his age.

ROCHE.—On the 20th instant, MILES ROCHE, aged 40 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 834 Cross street (Eighth street, below Dickerson), on Monday morning at 8½ o'clock. Mass at the Church of the Annunciation. Interment at the Cathedral Cemetery.

SCOTT.—On Thursday afternoon, the 19th instant, Mrs. SARAH SCOTT, relict of the late Joseph Scott, in the 73d year of her age.

Her relatives and friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, Newtown, Bucks county, on Sunday, the 22d instant, at 9 o'clock A. M.

VINYARD.—On the 20th instant, JAMES VINYARD, in the 80th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 2226 Shippen street, on Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Monument Cemetery.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

Sun Rises	5·46	Moon Rises	11·46
Sun Sets	5·59	High Water	7 11

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

William C. Kent,
Thomas E. Ashmead,
Charles Wheeler,
} Monthly Committee.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.			
England	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 4
Iowa	Glasgow	New York	Sept. 6
Borussia	Hamburg	New York	Sept. 7
Russia	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 7
Ontario	Liverpool	Boston	Sept. 7
Cimbria	Hamburg	New York	Sept. 14
FOR EUROPE.			
Europe	New York	Havre	Sept. 21
Helvetia	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 21
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 21
Caledonia	New York	Glasgow	Sept. 21
Cimbria	New York	Hamburg	Sept. 21
Malta	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 21
Europe	New York	Havre	Sept. 21
C. of Washington	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 25
Hecla	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 25
Minnesota	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 25
Deutschland	New York	Bremen	Sept. 26
C. of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 28
England	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 28
Iowa	New York	Glasgow	Sept. 28
Arago	New York	Havre	Sept. 28
Bellona	New York	London	Sept. 28
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 5
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.			
J. W. Everman	Philada.	Charleston	Sept. —
Santiago de Cuba	New York	San Juan	Sept. 20
Gen. Grant	New York	New Orleans	Sept. 21
Juniata	Philada.	New Orleans	Sept. 21
Rising Star	New York	Aspinwall	Sept. 21
Wyoming	Philada.	Savannah	Sept. 21
Mariposa	New York	New Orleans	Sept. 21
Havana	New York	Rio Janeiro	Sept. 22
Guiding Star	New York	Rio Janeiro	Sept. 23
Morro Castle	New York	Havana	Sept. 26
Alliance	Philada.	Charleston	Sept. 28
H. Hudson	Philada.	Havana	Oct. 1

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Juniata, Hoxie, Havana and New Orleans, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Steamship Wyoming, Teal, Savannah, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Schr J. R. Jova, Little, Charleston, J. G. & G. S. Repplier.
Schr Ida May, Drisco, Portland, Lennox & Burgess.
St'r Millville, Renear, Millville, Whitall, Tatum & Co.
St'r Sarah, Jones, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Brig Matilda, for Barbados, was cleared by John B. Heyl & Co.—not as before.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Schr Argus Eye, Townsend, 5 days from Boston, with mdse. to D. S. Stetson & Co.
Schr Sarah and Mary, Truax, 1 day from Dover, with grain to J. Barrett.
Schr Tycoon, Cooper, 1 day from Smyrna creek, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Clayton and Lowber, Jackson, 1 day from Smyrna, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Steamer H. L. Gaw, Iler, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer Millville, Renear, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to Whitall, Tatum & Co.
Steamer E. N. Fairchild, Trout, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Tacony, Nichols, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

AT QUARANTINE.

Steamship Hendrick Hudson, Howes, from Havana 17th inst., with sugar, etc., to T. Wattson & Sons.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Grey Eagle, Cheesebrough, for Baltimore, sailed from Rio Janeiro 25th ult.
Steamship Saxon, Matthews, hence, at Boston yesterday afternoon.
Barque Neversink, Gibbons, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.
Brig Geo. Burnham, McLellan, hence for Portland, sailed from Salem 18th inst.
Brig W. Welsh, Strobridge, for Spain, sailed from Genoa 31st ult.
Schr Cherub, Layman, for Newport, Del., sailed from Georgetown 19th inst.
Schr M. McNeil, Snow, for St. Marys, sailed from Savannah 17th inst.
Schr C. Holmes, Holmes, hence, at Georgetown 19th instant.
Schr M. Hunter, Ord, hence for Portland, at Salem 18th inst.
Schr Peter Lyle, Johnson, for Wilmington, Del, cleared at Baltimore 19th inst.
Schr I. C. Hertz, Grey, hence, at Salem 17th inst.
Steamer New York, Marshall, for Philadelphia, sailed from Georgetown 19th inst.

EXTRA QUALITY OF SMALL AND STRONG Brass Padlocks, and a very fair assortment of Iron Padlocks, of varying qualities. For sale by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

TREBLE, DOUBLE AND SINGLE PLATED Spoons and Forks of the best quality Nickel or German Silver or Albata metal, are for sale at the Hardware Store of TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

BE YOUR OWN POLICE, BY USING strong wrought iron Bolts for outer doors, and a variety of neat Brass and Plated Bolts and Door Chains for chamber doors, and a Watchman's Rattle as a means of alarm. These are sold by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and Easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the approved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 9 16§

JONES, TEMPLE & CO.,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS,
No. 25 S. NINTH Street,
First Store above Chestnut street. [4 9]

FOSTER,
FASHIONABLE HATTER,
4 11 6m5p] No. 7 S. SIXTH Street.

LAND WARRANTS AND COLLEGE SCRIP wanted.—Highest prices paid at
EMIG & CO'S,
9 16 6t* No. 50 S. THIRD Street.

PATENTED.—PANTS SCOURED AND STRETCHED from 1 to 5 inches, at Mottet French Steam Dyeing and Scouring, No. 209 S. NINTH Street and No. 736 RACE Street. 9 17 5p

FRENCH CIRCULATING LIBRARY.—
PAUL E. GIRARD,
FRENCH BOOKSELLER, STATIONER AND ENGRAVER,
No. 202 S. ELEVENTH Street
PHILADELPHIA 22 5p§

I. L. CRAGIN & CO., NO. 420 COMMERCE Street—General Commission Merchants.—Constantly on hand and for sale at lowest market prices, Whale, Elephant, Black Fish, Cod Liver, and Sperm Oils, direct from New Bedford. Sole agents for the Eureka Company Machinery Oils. 9 9 1m

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 5p§

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8 5p§

MONEY TO ANY AMOUNT LOANED UPON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, PLATE, CLOTHING, ETC., at
JONES & CO.'S
OLD ESTABLISHED LOAN OFFICE,
Corner of THIRD and GASKILL Streets,
Below Lombard.
N. B.—DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, GUNS, ETC.,
FOR SALE AT
REMARKABLY LOW PRICES. 6 25 3m

GRIFFITH & PAGE,
NO. 600 ARCH STREET.
NEW STYLE FIRE-PROOF.
BRITANNIA WARE.
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.
4 10§ KITCHEN UTENSILS.

AUCTION SALES.

McCLELLAND & CO
(Successors to Philip Ford & Co.),
AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1700 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.
On Monday Morning,
September 23, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell by catalogue, for cash, 1700 cases Men's, Boys', and Youths' Calf, Kip, Kid, Buff, and Wax Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc.
Also, a superior assortment of Women's, Misses', and Children's wear, to which the special attention of the trade is called. [9 19 3t

SALE OF 1800 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.
On Thursday Morning,
Sept. 26, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell, by catalogue for cash, 1800 cases Men's, Boys', and Youths' Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc.; also, Women's, Misses', and Children's wear, to which the special attention of the trade is called. [9 21

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS,
Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS, ETC.,
On Monday Morning,
Sept. 23, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 700 lots of French, India, German, and British Dry Goods. 9 17 5t

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,
September 24, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, on four months' credit, 2000 packages boots, shoes, brogans, etc., of first-class city and Eastern manufacture. [9 18 5t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
On four months' credit,
On Thursday Morning,
September 26, at 10 o'clock, embracing 1000 packages and lots of staple and fancy articles. 9 20 3t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF CARPETINGS, ETC.
On Friday Morning,
September 27, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit 200 pieces of Ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings. [9 21 5t

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, AUCTIONEERS,
No. 508 WALNUT Street.

Hold Regular Sales of
REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND SECURITIES AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE.
Handbills of each property issued separately.
1000 catalogues published and circulated, containing full descriptions of property to be sold, as also a partial list of property contained in our Real Estate Register, and offered at private sale.
Sales advertised daily in all the daily newspapers.

SALE ON MONDAY, Oct. 7,
Will include, by order of heirs, three-story Brick Store and four Brick Dwellings, S. E. corner of Twenty-fourth and Caldwell streets, below Walnut.
No. 726 Lombard street, three-story Brick Dwelling, with four Dwellings in the rear, running through to Cullen street.

REAL ESTATE.
J. M. GUMMEY & SONS' SALE.
THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING, and Four Dwellings in the Rear, No. 726 LOMBARD Street.
On MONDAY, October 7, 1867, will be sold at Public Sale, at 12 o'clock, Noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange,
All that certain lot or piece of ground, together with the improvements thereon erected, situate on the south side of Lombard street, at the distance of 158 feet eastwardly from the east side of Eighth street, in the Seventh Ward of the city of Philadelphia; containing in front on Lombard street 20 feet, and extending in depth, of that width, 96 feet, to Cullen street. Improvements consist of a substantial three-story Brick Dwelling, fronting on Lombard street; three two-story Frame Dwellings in the rear of the same, and a three-story Brick Dwelling fronting on Cullen street.
Subject to two yearly ground rents—one of $30·00 and the other of $33·23.
J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, Auctioneers,
9 21 s3t No. 508 WALNUT Street

BY ORDER OF HEIRS.
Estate of ROGER McDONALD, deceased.
J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, Auctioneers.
STORE AND FOUR DWELLINGS, TWENTY-FOURTH Street, below Walnut street.
On MONDAY, October 7, 1867, will be sold at Public Sale, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange,
All that certain lot or piece of ground, together with the improvements thereon erected, situate on the east side of Beach, now Twenty-fourth street, and the south side of a 20 feet wide street called Caldwell street, between Walnut and Locust streets, in the Eighth Ward of the city of Philadelphia. Containing in front or breadth on said Beach street 20 feet, and extending in length or depth of that width on said 20 feet wide street 110 feet to another 20 feet wide street. Improvements consist of a two-story brick store and dwelling fronting on Twenty-fourth street, and three three-story brick dwellings containing three rooms each, and one three-story brick dwelling containing six rooms, fronting on Caldwell street.
Clear of all incumbrance.
J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, Auctioneers,
9 21 s3t No. 508 WALNUT Street.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 140 S. FOURTH Street.

STOCKS, LOANS, ETC.
On Tuesday,
Sept. 24, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange, will be sold—
50 shares Second and Third Streets Passenger Railway Company.
75 shares Union Passenger Railway Company.
1 share Academy of Fine Arts.
$5000 Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad and Coal Company first mortgage bonds.
$5000 Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad and Coal Company consolidated.
30 shares Union Mutual Insurance Company.
186 shares Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives and Granting Annuities. [9 21 2t

PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS
No. 240 MARKET STREET.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF AMERICAN AND IMPORTED DRY GOODS, LINEN AND HOSIERY GOODS, NOTIONS, ETC. By catalogue.
On Wednesday morning,
September 25, commencing at 10 o'clock, comprising a large assortment of new and desirable goods worthy of special attention. [9 21 3t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

GIRARD ROW.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,
Eleventh and Chesnut Streets.

HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS,
Bought at the Recent Depressed Prices.

Shirting, Pillow, Sheeting, and Table Linens.
Table Cloths and Napkins, to match.
Wine Cloths, Doylies, Towels and Towelling.
Marseilles Quilts and Toilet Covers.
Blankets.
Honeycomb, Lancaster, Allendale, Jacquard, and other Spreads.

DOMESTIC MUSLINS AND SHEETINGS,
In all qualities and widths, at the lowest rates.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

GIRARD ROW.

EXCURSIONS.

FARE TO WILMINGTON, 15 cents; Chester or Hook, 10 cents.
On and after MONDAY, July 8, the steamer ARIEL will leave CHESNUT Street wharf at 9·45 A. M. and 3·45 P. M. Returning, leaves Wilmington at 6·45 A. M. and 12·45 P. M.
Fare to Wilmington, 15 cents; excursion tickets, 25 cents. Fare to Chester or Hook, 10 cents. 9 3 1m

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO WILMINGTON, Del.—On and after TUESDAY, September 10, the steamer ELIZA HANCOX will leave second wharf above Arch Street daily at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. Returning, leave MARKET Street Wharf, Wilmington, at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.

Fare for the round trip	50 cents
Single ticket	30 cents
Chester and Marcus Hook	20 cents

For further particulars, apply on board.
7 22tf L. W. BURNS, Captain.

BOARDING.

PERMANENT BOARDING CAN BE HAD AT "RETREAT," SCHOOL LANE, five minutes walk from Station, Norristown Railroad. Boarders conveyed to and from Station. 9 10 tuths6t*

1121 GIRARD STREET, BETWEEN Chesnut and Market and Eleventh and Twelfth streets—centrally located. Accommodation for permanent, transient, and table Boarders. [9 12 2m

TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND INVALIDS.—The undersigned respectfully calls the attention of the public to the stock of Prime Cider and Pure Cider Vinegar for pickling and general family use; also, to his popular "Tonic Ale," free from all impurities, and endorsed by the medical faculty as a safe and wholesome beverage for weak and delicate constitutions.
Delivered free of charge to all parts of the city.
P. J. JORDAN,
No. 420 PEAR Street,
11 7 16p Below Third, and Walnut and Dock.

AMUSEMENTS.

CHESNUT STREET THEATRE,
TO-MORROW (SUNDAY) EVENING,
AT 7½ O'CLOCK, PREACHING BY
REV. T. DE WITT TALMAGE,
Under the auspices of the
YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION,
Subject:—"THE JUDGMENT DAY."
A cordial invitation to all. 1t

HORTICULTURAL HALL.
ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF
PLANTS,
FLOWERS,
FRUITS,
VEGETABLES, ETC.,
BY THE
PENNSYLVANIA HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY,
On TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY,
September 24, 25, and 26, from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.,
Being the first Exhibition held in their new and magnificent Hall, on BROAD, near Spruce street, which will be handsomely decorated and brilliantly illuminated for the occasion; with a band of music in attendance every evening.
Competition for premiums open to all. Contributions respectfully solicited, and each contributor will be furnished with free tickets of admission.
Tickets, 50 cents. Children, 25 cents. Season tickets (not transferable), $1.
Members' tickets may be had from HENRY A. DREER, Treasurer, No. 714 CHESNUT Street.
D. R. KING, President.
A. W. Harrison,
Recording Secretary. 9 17 9t

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—
J. E. McDONOUGH............Manager Lessee.
SECOND WEEK
of the most elaborate spectacle
EVER PRODUCED IN THIS CITY
"THE BLACK CROOK,"
WITH
PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE,
Mad'lle PEPITA, Mad'lle REGAL
MAD'LLE TRESSO ANTONENO,
PREMIER DANSEUSE ASSOLUTE,
Together with the following
STARTLING TABLEAUX.
Act I.—THE INCANTATION SCENE.
Act II.—THE CRYSTAL CASCADE.
Never before attempted in this city.
Act III.—THE ILLUMINATED PALACE,
WITH
'AMAZONIAN MARCH—40 YOUNG LADIES.
Act IV.—GRAND TRANSFORMATION SCENE,
Revealing the
PALACE OF DEW DROPS
IN THE CORAL REALMS OF THE STALACTA,
a scene for grandeur and beauty never before witnessed in this city.
GRAND MATINEE ON SATURDAY.
Commencing at 2 o'clock. Doors open at 1½.
PRICES AS USUAL.
CHANGE OF TIME.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Performance to commence at 7¾ o'clock.
The public are respectfully informed that, in order to give the residents of adjacent towns an opportunity of witnessing the gorgeous spectacle of
THE BLACK CROOK,
arrangements will be made with the different Railroad Companies to run Special Trains for the accommodation of all who are desirous of enjoying this magnificent entertainment, which will close every evening at 10½ o'clock, giving all an opportunity of witnessing this truly magnificent spectacle, and return home at a seasonable hour. 9 16 6t
Box Sheet open at LEE & WALKER'S Music Store, No. 722 CHESNUT Street, and Box Office at the ACADEMY from 10 until 3 o'clock. Seats secured six days in advance. No extra charge for reserved seats.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at half-past 7 o'clock.
LAST NIGHT OF JULIA DEAN.
GREAT DOUBLE BILL.
THIS (Saturday) EVENING, Sept. 21, 1867,
THE WOMAN IN WHITE.

Laura Fairlie Ann Catherick	JULIA DEAN
Water Heartwright	Mr. F. Lawlor
Count Fosco	Mr. Walcot

Concluding with the great drama of
ROB ROY.

Helen McGregor	JULIA DEAN
Rob Roy	Mr. F. Lawlor

MONDAY—Mr. E. EDDY as "JEAN REMY."

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
A GREAT BILL.
THIS SATURDAY NIGHT
Mr. and Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE,
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT OF
"CASTE."

The Hon. George d'Alroy	Mr. W. J. FLORENCE
Polly Eccles	Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE

To conclude with the favorite afterpiece,
THE RETURNED VOLUNTEER.

William Williams, 44th P. V.	Mr. W. J. Florence

MONDAY,
ENTIRE CHANGE OF BILL.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.
N. E. cor. NINTH and WALNUT. Begins at 8,
THE LAST NIGHTS OF
Shakespeare's Fairy Spectacle, in Five Acts, of
A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM,
with its unrivalled Scenery, Panorama, Costumes, Accoutrements, triple Transformation Scene, etc., the whole constituting a uniformity of excellence never equalled in the production of this or any other play.
Chairs secured six days in advance.
THIRD GRAND MATINEE, ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock.

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.—
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
GREAT COMBINATION TROUPE,
in Grand Ballets, Ethiopian Burlesques, Songs, Dances, Pantomimes, Gymnast Acts, etc.

NEW PHILADELPHIA OPERA HOUSE,
SEVENTH Street, below Arch.
L. V. TUNISON and H. PARSONS.........Proprietors
SAMUEL S. SANFORD...........Stage Manager
OPEN FOR THE SEASON,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 18.
WITH
SANFORD,
EPH. HORN,
FRANK MORAN,
And the Largest and
MOST TALENTED COMPANY IN THE WORLD.
ADMISSION TO THIS THE MOST MAGNIFICENT HALL IN AMERICA:—

Parquette and Dress Circle	50 cents
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Private Boxes	$5 each

Seats can be secured in advance without Extra Charge. 9 18tf

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE,
ELEVENTH STREET, ABOVE CHESNUT.
THE FAMILY RESORT
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
THE GREAT STAR TROUPE OF THE WORLD,
IN THEIR
GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES.
J. L. CARNCROSS Manager.
R. F. SIMPSON, Treasurer. 8 19tf

CONCERT HALL,
CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE TWELFTH.
BLIND TOM CONCERTS.
Encouraged by large and enthusiastic audiences,
BLIND TOM
will appear at the above Hall
EVERY NIGHT at 8 P. M.
MATINEES,
EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, AT 2·30 P. M.
Admission, 50 cents. Children under 12, 25 cents. Reserved Seats, 75 cents.
Balcony reserved for colored persons, 25c.
Tickets at Charles W. A. Trumpler's Music Store, No. 926 Chesnut street; also, at the Hall. 9 16 tf

"BURNETT'S" LAST TWO NIGHTS,
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY,
AT ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.
FAREWELL MATINEE
On SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock.
Last appearance, most positively, of
ALF. BURNETT,
"Nasby" and "Nip and Tuck."
Doors open at 7; commence at 8. Admission, 50c.; Children, 25c. 9 20 2t

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NETS. } in the Door. [4 11 tuthsSp]

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED)
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1867.

Governor Morton on the Public Debt.

GOVERNOR MORTON, of Indiana, is one of the soundest statesmen in our whole country. He has the happy faculty of saying the right thing at the right time. He gave examples of this on several occasions during the war, when his wise and inspiring utterances were most valuable and efficacious in modifying and elevating public sentiment. He has just done the country good service by a powerful and timely letter upon the public debt. It is needless to say that Governor Morton shows no favor towards that underhanded method of repudiation, by paying our bonds in paper currency, which has lately been put forth in different quarters. What he proposes is the simple dictate of good sound common sense, as applied to the question in hand, and that is to abandon the absurd idea of *anticipating* the payment of the debt, to reduce taxation to the lowest possible point consistent with raising revenue enough for paying the interest on the debt and the current expenses of the Government, and to leave the payment of the principal to more prosperous and stable times. We can go on attempting to reduce the principal—and there is something quite gratifying, we confess, in being able to say that we have paid fifty millions of debt during the year—but we can only do so by maintaining a rate of taxation which is not only oppressive, but even destructive, to many branches of industry. Taxation, beyond certain well-defined limits, defeats its own ends by impairing the productive power of the country. The true policy, therefore, is to reduce taxation to the lowest figures consistent with the indispensable requirements of the public service.

That the country is fully able to pay every dollar of its debt, and that it will do so, we have no doubt. But we shall do it a great deal more easily and surely if the views of such men as Governor Morton are made the guiding principles of our policy.

The Press on the Antietam Outrage.

THE base attempt of President Johnson and his servitors to prostitute the late celebration at Antietam to partisan ends and purposes has called forth universal condemnation, from one end of the country to the other. The gross insult to the States of Pennsylvania, New York, and New Jersey, which were represented there by their Governors, and to every loyal State in the Union, and to every soldier who fought on the side of his country, has inspired a deep feeling of resentment, which is finding very general expression. The event, too, has turned public attention most opportunely to the contrast between Abraham Lincoln's speech, on a similar occasion at Gettysburg, and that delivered by Andrew Johnson at Antietam. The contrast is terrible, and serves to show how appalling is the apostacy of the present occupant of the Presidential office from the principles of his great and good predecessor. The want of appreciation, too, by Mr. Johnson of all the proprieties of his position as the chief officer of a great Government, is a national disgrace. Even the New York *Herald* is moved by this last exhibition to say of him:—"He is looked to by all eyes as the exponent of what should be manly, gentlemanly, and courteous. Instead of even approaching the ideal, he allows the petty feelings of political passion to enter into all his dealings with those who may oppose his career as a statesman, and on every occasion displays the little mind that disgraces us as a people. Even Antietam, more than sacred to us, was not sacred to the man whom we call our President. How long are these things to be endured? How long are we to bow our heads in shame whenever a national event like Antietam calls for the broad minds of real statesmen to give it a tone of which we may be proud? How long are we to entertain the representatives of foreign powers with sights like that which have made Antietam a disgrace, and which have reflected that disgrace throughout the world as a reproach against the republicanism of which we boast?"

A Few Words of Advice.

THE success of the Republican party in the approaching elections is not by any means assured. We are not afflicted with the optimism of Seward, and, therefore, cannot invest the future with the roseate hue which comes only to the blindly hopeful. If we would carry the great State of Pennsylvania in the coming election, we must work hard and act with discretion. The enemy are active and confident. They are over-confident. The result in Maine and California, caused entirely by local issues, has so inflated them that they consider the offices of our State as already given over to them for spoils. This confidence, we think, is a guarantee of their defeat. But, in order to gain the day, we must adopt two lines of action. We must work and talk and strive. This is no time for supine negligence. The workers of the party must canvass thoroughly and bring out all our strength. It will require every vote that can be mustered; but with proper activity, we can secure our majority beyond a doubt.

In the second place, we must throw to the winds all side issues. The Democracy, with a cunning which does them credit, have been seeking to fasten upon us the odium of being the authors and supporters of liquor laws and Sunday cars, and all those questions which will tend to weaken us in a political contest. We must repudiate these doctrines. We must separate them from our platform and steadfastly stand by but one great issue—the issue between Andrew Johnson and the people. Maine and California teach us this lesson, and if we blindly let ourselves be deceived as our brethren were in the States named, then we deserve the defeat which will surely be ours. But activity and wisdom, and the righteousness of our cause, can win us the day beyond doubt.

> "Joseph N. Peirsol, the Reform candidate for City Treasurer, will receive thousands of votes never before cast for a Democratic nominee. The people of Philadelphia don't want any more of their money sunk in 'Davy Jones' Locker.'"—*Age.*

—Certainly, Mr. Peirsol's claims to the position are incontestable. His chief claim on the votes of our citizens is based on his letter of June 23, 1862. Who could refuse to support a Philadelphian who would write to a strange Senator in order to say:—

> "Sir:—I take the liberty of addressing you upon the subject of the proposed location of the United States Navy Yard at League Island. I have been informed, and I believe, League Island has been wholly reclaimed from the river Delaware, and is only prevented from overflow by large banks of stone and earth. It is surrounded, except upon one side, by a marsh, and for this cause, as well as from insalubrity, it has been unimproved and unoccupied, except as pasture land, at a moderate rent, since its reclamation. *Thus the gift of the Island would be dear, and still dearer if $2,000,000 were added to the gift towards fitting it for use.*"

Every one who desires to reward this true-hearted Philadelphian, the friend of League Island and of the best interests of our city, will vote for him against Mr. David Jones.

ANOTHER PARDON.—The latest Executive clemency has been shown to Dr. Blackburne, of New Orleans. There is no name in connection with our war more notorious and more criminal than that of the man whose crimes have been wiped out by the pardon of Mr. Johnson. This man Blackburne was the scoundrel who endeavored to import yellow fever into our cities, and has been proved to have bought garments containing the infection, and boxed them up for transportation into our midst. Yet it is to such as this that Mr. Johnson extends Executive clemency; and while he strikes down Sheridan, Sickles, and all the patriots, he rewards and reinstates in their rights those fiends who have violated every principle of law and morality. Little by little the Executive is heaping up a record of infamy which will crush its author and compel impeachment.

INFORMATION WANTED.—The people of Philadelphia who take an interest in curious statistics desire to have answers to the following questions. All replies must be forwarded in a tabular form:—

How many offices has Mr. Peter Lyle tried to be nominated for?

How many has he actually run for, and been defeated?

When will he succeed in getting any of the loaves and fishes which his soul has so long craved?

AN INCIDENT AT THE BANK OF ENGLAND.—The chief of the city police in London recently received information of a remarkable incident which occurred at the Bank of England, and which is expected to prove one of the consequences of a forgery committed by a clerk connected with one of the public companies in the city, and who has since absconded. A few days ago a respectable young man presented himself at the exchange counter at the Bank of England, and tendered five £100 Bank of England notes for change. The clerk, taking up the notes, inquired, "How will you have it?" "All in gold," was the answer. "What name?" inquired the clerk. The man gave a name, and the clerk had no sooner turned over the leaves of the Post Office Directory to ascertain if correct, than the man took to his heels and ran out of the bank, leaving the five notes in the possession of the clerk, and the man has not since been heard of. The matter was placed in the hands of the police, who have elicited from their inquiries that the notes were the produce of a forged check, and the man implicated was the registrar in a public company in the neighborhood of Lombard street. A belief has been entertained that other forgeries had been committed by the registrar, but the company have thoroughly examined all receipts that have passed through his hands, and find that this is the only case.

JAPAN AND CHINA.

Murderous Assaults of the Natives on Foreigners—An American Citizen Killed—Persecution of Native Christians and the Interference of the United States and France—Official Mission to the United States—Movements of War Vessels—Markets.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 14.—There is news from Magask of a very murderous character. The Yokohomas have killed one American, two English, and three Chinamen in the course of three weeks. The perpetrators are still at large. The Japanese authorities are imprisoning Japanese Christians in large numbers. The American Minister has protested against further arrests until he has seen the native officials at Yeddo. The French Minister proceeded there with the frigate L'Guerriere, to investigate the matter, and will probably release them.

If the Japanese persist in this course, trouble may be apprehended with the French, as the Christians assailed are under French protection. The harbor was full of steamers and sailing vessels, waiting for Japanese purchasers. The Japanese have no money, and trade is dead.

The Yatarin who attacked Mr. Schnell, the Prussian diplomatic attache, was secreted by his friends. The affair was reported to the authorities, who are trying to arrest the man.

The foreign ministers have been urging on the authorities to do away with the practice of carrying swords by the lawless, vagabond class of the people, who use them only for the purpose of terrifying industrious people.

The United States steamship Shenandoah has returned from West coast with the Minister-General Van Valkenberg.

A new port of trade was to be opened on the 1st of January, but until the foreign ministers assemble it will not be known what port is decided on by the Japanese and other Governments. The Colorado takes on board E. Darosa, who proceeds to Portugal with a letter from the Tycoon of Japan to the King of Portugal.

Another party of Japanese officials have arrived in San Francisco, going east to inspect the navy yards, ships-of-war, etc., of the United States.

One hundred and twenty-five bales of silk have arrived from Hong Kong, and fifty-two bales of silk and six hundred and thirty-six packages of tea from Yokohama, all for New York.

The United States ships Hartford and Wyoming have gone to Tienstn.

The United States ship Supply is at Shanghae.

The mercantile news is of little importance. The Japanese are too much impoverished to make purchases, but with the prospect of peace a lively trade will soon spring up for foreign manufactures. Grey shirtings and cotton yarns were in good demand, selling freely at good prices; no demand for woollen goods and metals. The demand for firearms had quieted down, and it was difficult to cover the cost of importation.

The unfavorable state of the home markets has checked the demand for raw silk, and prices continue high and holders firm. The collection of new season crop of tea are large, principally for the New York market. The stock is composed of medium to good—medium, with a small portion of fine grades. Prices advanced during the last fortnight from $2 to $3 per picul. Imports of rice and sugar have stopped. Prices were lower.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

"THE JUDGMENT DAY."

BY REQUEST OF THE

Young Men's Christian Association,

REV. T. DE WITT TALMAGE

Will preach on the above subject, in the

CHESNUT STREET THEATRE,

TO-MORROW (SUNDAY) EVENING,

AT 7½ O'CLOCK.

The use of the Theatre has been given gratuitously by the Proprietors, Messrs. SINN & CO.

A cordial invitation to all. 1t

THE SERVICES OF THE MEMORIAL BAPTIST CHURCH, to be located at Broad and Master streets, will be held at ATHLETIC HALL, THIRTEENTH Street, above JEFFERSON, until the Chapel is completed. Preaching to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. P. S. HENSON. *

REV. G. A. PELTZ WILL PREACH To-morrow Morning and Evening at the TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, CHESNUT Street, west of Eighteenth. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. *

"HOMO DEUS," "ECCE DEUS," "DEUS HOMO."—The second Sermon of the Series, "Ecce Deus," will be preached by Rev. Dr. MARCH, To-morrow (Sunday) evening, at 7½ o'clock, in the CLINTON STREET CHURCH, TENTH Street, below Spruce. All seats free, and the public cordially invited. *

UNION M. E. CHURCH. REV. G. D. CARROW. Morning, 10½; subject—"Christ's own proof of his Messiahship." Evening, 7½; subject—"The Past and Future of Jerusalem." *

TRINITY METHODIST CHURCH.—Rev. Dr. NADAL will preach at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. *

REV. FRANK RUSSELL, PASTOR of the Plymouth Church, will preach in the FIRST CONGREGATIONAL, FRANKFORD Road and MONTGOMERY avenue, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. *

SECOND CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner of ELEVENTH and WOOD streets.—Preaching To-morrow by the Rev. MOSELY H. WILLIAMS, from Terryville, Conn. A full attendance is requested. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. *

THE SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH will for the present worship in HORTICULTURAL HALL, BROAD Street, between Locust and Spruce. Preaching To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. E. R. BEADLE, Pastor. *

CALVARY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LOCUST Street, above Fifteenth.—Preaching To-morrow, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. E. P. GARDNER, of New York. *

NORTH BROAD STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of BROAD and GREEN Streets.—Rev. F. L. ROBBINS at 10½ A. M.; and 7¾ P. M. Rev. Mr. JOHNSON, of Massachusetts. Strangers invited. *

CHURCH OF THE NEW TESTAMENT, ELEVENTH and WOOD Streets.—Preaching at 3½ P. M., Rev. JOHN G. WILSON and the Pastor. *

REV. A. A. WILLITTS, D. D., Pastor, will preach in the WEST ARCH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of EIGHTEENTH and ARCH Streets, To-morrow, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers welcome. *

REV. L. MARKS AT U. P. CHURCH, BROAD Street, above Poplar, at 10½ A. M. and 7·45 P. M. All are invited. 5 *

SERVICES TO-MORROW IN THE SECOND UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, RACE Street, near Sixteenth, by the Rev. JOHN B. DALES, D. D., Pastor, at the usual hours, 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. *

GERMANTOWN SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, TULPEHOCKEN and GREEN Streets.—Preaching to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. Dr. SHIELDS, of Princeton. *

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING. JOY COE & CO., Agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT. OFFICES:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30¾p

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE
IN
LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

The next term commences on THURSDAY, September 12. Candidates or admission may be examined the day before (September 11), or on Tuesday, July 30, the day before the annual commencement.

For circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to
Professor R. B. YOUNGMAN,
Clerk of the Faculty.

Easton, Pa., July, 1867. 7 20 4ptf

NOW IS THE TIME TO PREPARE FOR FALL BUSINESS.

Practical instruction in Book-keeping in all its branches, Penmanship, Commercial Calculations, Forms, etc., at
CRITTENDEN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
No. 637 CHESNUT Street.

College now open. Catalogues furnished on application.

Evening sessions after September 15. [8 24 smwlm4p

IT IS HARD TO REALIZE WHAT A revolution in family matters is now taking place under the wonderful influence of the AMERICAN COMBINATION BUTTON-HOLE AND SEWING MACHINE, recently introduced to the public, and sold at the S. W. corner of ELEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets. There need no longer be any trouble and vexation in the family on account of the "work dragging"—no more getting "swamped"—everything will go smoothly, like the machine itself. 9 13 4ptf

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION CO.

PHILADELPHIA, September 20, 1867.

A special meeting of the Stockholders of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Co., will be held at the Board of Trade Rooms, CHESNUT Street, above Fifth, on TUESDAY, the 1st day of October, 1867, at 10½ o'clock A. M., for the purpose of authorizing a loan under the Act of Assembly approved the 15th day of April, 1867.

9 20 9t JAMES S. FOX, President.

WIEGAND'S PATENT STEAM GENERATOR is cheap, compact, economical in use, and ABSOLUTELY SAFE FROM ANY POSSIBILITY OF EXPLOSION

Apply at the Office of SAMUEL WORK, N. E. corner of THIRD and DOCK Streets. 9 18 4p

THE BRANSONS HAVE NOT SOLD out the old Coal Yard, No. 507 South BROAD Street, below Lombard, as has been reported, but continue selling the
BEST QUALITIES OF COAL
at fair prices.

Superior LEHIGH and genuine EAGLE VEIN always on hand. 9 18 2m4p

CLERGYMEN, STUDENTS, SUNDAY School and Bible-Class Teachers will find "The Biblical Cyclopædia" of McClintock & Strong, the most valuable work published. Agency, No. 29 S. SIXTH Street, a few doors above Chesnut. 1t*

IN SLOW FEVER, WHEN THE SKIN is torpid, there is nothing like TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT to promote perspiration. As a laxative, it relieves the bowels without a pang. It is the best remedy known for chronic costiveness. [9 17 tuths 3t
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS, Office No. 104 S. FIFTH Street,
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 19, 1867.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways until 12 o'clock M., Monday 23d inst., for the construction of the following Sewers, 2 feet 6 inches, viz.:—On Vernon street, from Tenth to Eleventh street; on Canton street from Pegg's Run sewer to Hamilton street; on Coral street from the north curb line of Otis street to Front street, thence along Front street and connect with one already built in said Front street; on Pearl street from sewer in Sixteenth street to the east curb line of Fifteenth street; on Eighth street from sewer in Parrish street, southward about 240 feet; on Fourth street from Norris to Hackley street, and on Hackley street to the east curb line of Fifth street; on Bodine street from Columbia avenue to Montgomery street; on Twenty-second street from Montgomery to Oxford street; on Tatlow street from Eighteenth to Nineteenth streets; on Hamilton street, from Nineteenth to Twentieth; on Stiles street from the sewer in Sixteenth street to a point about ninety feet east of Seventeenth street; on Madison street from the sewer in Vine street to the north curb line of Race street; and a three-feet sewer on the line of Montgomery street from Twenty-first to Twenty-second streets, and with such manholes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor. The understanding to be that the contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said sewer to the amount of one dollar and twenty-five cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the said street as so much cash paid; the balance, as limited by ordinance, to be paid by the city, and the contractor will be required to keep the street and sewer in good order for three years after the sewer is finished.

When the street is occupied by a city passenger railroad track, the sewer shall be constructed alongside of said track in such manner as not to obstruct or interfere with the safe passage of the cars thereon; and no claim for remuneration shall be paid the contractor by the company using said track, as specified in Act of Assembly approved May 8th, 1866.

All bidders are invited to be present at the time and place of opening said proposals. Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a bond has been filed in the Law Department as directed by ordinance of May 25, 1860. If the lowest bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next highest bid. Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to.

W. W. SMEDLEY,
9 20 3t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT,
PHILADELPHIA, September 16, 1867.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on 4th instant, the following preamble and resolution were adopted:—

Whereas, Numerous applications have been made to this Company from the holders of the First and Second Mortgage Coupon Bonds to convert the same into the Registered General Mortgage Bonds, dated July 1, 1867, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Treasurer be and he is hereby instructed to cause public notice to be given that this Company is now prepared to exchange its Registered Bonds, secured by a general mortgage upon the line from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, of the estate, real and personal, and corporate franchises therein mentioned, dated July 1, 1867, for the First and Second Mortgage Coupon Bonds of said Company, on the road between Harrisburg and Pittsburg.

Any further information can be obtained on application at this office.

9 16 30t THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

PEOPLE DIFFER ON MANY POINTS,
BUT ALL AGREE THAT THE
"LONDON HAIR COLOR RESTORER AND DRESSING"

"London"		"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	Is the most	"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"		"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	Reliable Hair	"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"		"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	Restorative	"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"		"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	Ever Introduced	"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"		"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	to the	"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"		"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	American	"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"		"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	People	"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"		"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	For Restoring	"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"		"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	Gray Hair and	"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"		"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	Preventing	"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"		"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	Baldness.	"Hair Color Restorer"

PRESERVES THE ORIGINAL COLOR TO OLD AGE

"London"			"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	Life,	Prevents	"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"			"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	Growth,	the Hair	"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"			"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	and	from	"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"			"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	Beauty.	Falling.	"Hair Color Restorer"

No washing or preparation before or after its use; applied by the hand or soft brush.

Only 75 cents a bottle; $6 per dozen. Sold at Dr. SWAYNE'S, No. 330 N. SIXTH Street, above Vine, Philadelphia, and at the leading Druggists and Dealers in Toilet Articles. 3 2 stuth4p

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT—ASTHMA.—Though this disease has baffled the skill, and been pronounced by eminent medical men as irremediable, the numerous certificates daily received by Dr. HOLLOWAY are a direct refutation to such ill-founded and fallacious conclusions. Coughs, colds, and asthma, in all its ramifications of bronchial affections, diseases of the chest, throat, etc., have been cured in their worst stages by these expectorant and laxative remedies. Sold by all druggists. 9 17 tuths6t

A LADY OF UNDOUBTED CHEMICAL skill has recently perfected **CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR.** It positively restores grey hair to its original color and youthful beauty; imparts life, strength, and growth to the weakest hair; stops its falling out at once; keeps the head clean; is unparalleled as a hair-dressing. Sold by all druggists, fashionable hair-dressers, and dealers in fancy goods. The trade supplied by the wholesale druggists. [6 10wsöm
SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D., New York.

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FINEST QUALITY

French Peas and Mushrooms,

FOR SALE BY THE CASE, DOZEN, OR CAN.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

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9 21 2t No. 808 CHESNUT Street. 808

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G. W. PITCHER'S,
808 CHESNUT STREET. 808
Stock, Goodwill and Fixtures for sale. 9 21 2t

CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS.
Every one is talking about the Cloaks at
IVENS',
No. 23 S. NINTH Street.

CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS.
Every new style at
IVENS',
No. 23 S. NINTH Street.

CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS.
Immense bargains at
IVENS',
9 21 1m No. 23 S. NINTH Street.

FOR SALE—DWELLING NO. 1016 MELON Street. Possession soon. Terms easy.
CHARLES RHOADS,
9 21 3t* No. 26 S. SEVENTH Street.

STATEMENT

OF THE

BUFFALO CITY INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF BUFFALO, NEW YORK.

AUGUST 1, 1867.

CAPITAL STOCK.

All paid in, in CASH	$200,000

ASSETS.

Cash on hand	1,360·15
Cash in Manufacturers' and Traders' Bank	2,549·10
Cash in First National Bank	4,581·86
Cash in hands of Agents	1,312·17
United States 5-20 Registered Bonds	162,187·50
Personal Property	4,194·28
Loaned on call (secured by United States Government Bonds at par)	41,350 00
Premiums due	585·00
	$218,120 06

LIABILITIES.

Amount of losses reported to the Company and not acted upon, probably no claim	$1,000·00

INCOME.

Cash Premiums received	27,915·29
Premium Notes, Lake and Canal Risks	585·00
Amount of Premiums earned	11,329·68
Amount of interest money received	6,667·72

EXPENDITURES.

Amount of Losses paid during the year	5,021·73
Amount of expenses during the year, including organization expenses, and supplies for one year at least	16,865·02
Amount of Taxes Paid	286·20

WM. G. FARGO, PRESIDENT.

HENRY T. SMITH, SECRETARY.

POLICIES ISSUED BY

DUY & HOLLINSHEAD,

AGENTS,

No. 300 WALNUT STREET,

9 18 4t4p PHILADELPHIA.

STECK & CO. PIANOS,

HAINES BROTHERS' PIANOS,

AND

MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.

These beautiful instruments constantly increase in popularity, and are to be found in splendid assortment at

J. E. GOULD'S,

5 25 stuthif] SEVENTH AND CHESNUT.

STEINWAY & SONS TRIUMPHANT.

THE FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL FOR AMERICAN PIANOS,

AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

OFFICIAL CERTIFICATE.

PARIS, July 20, 1867.

I certify that the First Gold Medal for American Pianos has been unanimously awarded to Messrs. Steinway by the Jury of the International Exposition. First on the list in Class X.

MELINET,
President of the International Jury
Members of the International Jury.

Georges Kastner, Ambroise Thomas,
Ed. Hanslick, F. A. Gevaert,
J. Schiedmayer.

FOR SALE ONLY BY
BLASIUS BROS.,
8 20 tuthstf NO. 1006 CHESNUT ST.

CHICKERING PIANOS AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION.—The First Premium—Grand Gold Medal—has been awarded to Chickering & Sons for the best Pianos: and also The Grand Decoration and Medal of The Legion of Honor has been conferred upon Mr. Chickering by the hands of the Emperor of France for entire superiority in Piano Fortes over all others exhibited at the Exposition.

W. H. DUTTON,
8 3stf No. 914 CHESNUT St.

AGENCY OF THE

Union Pacific Railroad Company.

OFFICE OF

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA, September 3, 1867.

We desire to call attention to the difference in the relative price of the First Mortgage Bonds of Union Pacific Railroad, and the price of Governments.

We would to-day give these bonds and pay a difference of

$210·08	taking in exchange	U. S.	6s of 1881.
$231·28	do.	do.	5-20s of 1862.
$188·83	do.	do.	5-20s of 1864.
$203·83	do.	do.	5-20s of 1865.
$175·08	do.	do.	5-20s of '65, Jan. & July
$175·08	do.	do.	5-20s of '67.
$85·08	do.	do.	5 ₩ cent. 10-40s.
$204·08	do.	do.	7 3-10 Cy. Aug. issue.
$180 48	do.	do.	7 3-10 Cy. June issue.
$174·48	do.	do.	7 3-10 Cy. July issue.

(For every thousand dollars.)

We offer these Bonds to the public, with every confidence in their security.

9 30 1m DE HAVEN & BRO.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

STEAM FIRE-PROOF SAFES!

The Best Safes in the World!

EVANS & WATSON'S SAFES,

With Sanborn's Patent Steam Improvement.

GUARANTEED SUPERIOR TO ANY MADE

A GOLD MEDAL AWARDED

AT THE

INTER-STATE FAIR,

NORRISTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA.

Read the following Report:—

COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The Committee appointed to superintend the Burning of Safes, on the grounds of the East Pennsylvania Agricultural and Mechanical Society, at Norristown, September 14, 1867, respectfully report that nine Safes were procured for the test, as follows:

One of C. S. Maiser's, of Philadelphia, invoiced first-class, price	$120
One of Lillie & Son's, of Philadelphia, invoiced first-class, price	$220
One Steam Fire-Proof Safe, made by the American Steam Fire-Proof Safe Company (Sanborn's Patent), price	$200
One Steam Fire-Proof Trunk (Sanborn's Patent), price	$75
One of Marvin & Co.'s, Philadelphia, invoiced first-class, price	$200
One of Evans & Watson's, Philadelphia, with Sanborn's Patent Improvement, price	$200
One of Farrell, Herring & Co.'s, Philadelphia, invoiced first-class, price	$250
One of E. Hassenforder's, Philadelphia, invoiced first-class, price	$115
One of Evans & Watson's, Philadelphia, old make, price	$200

These Safes were purchased, with the exception of Sanborn's Improvement, from the stores of the respective makers, with the guarantee that they were of the best of their respective manufactures.

In the test of burning, the fire was applied at 3½ o'clock, on the morning of the 14th, and was extinguished at 1 o'clock P. M. The wood consumed in the burning was sixteen cords, and was equally distributed among the respective safes.

The Committee inspected the condition and the contents (which were equal) of the respective safes before burning, saw that all were properly closed, and a portion of the Committee was present during the burning.

After the burning, and on opening the safes, the results were as follows:—

C. S. Maiser's, contents totally destroyed.

Lillie & Son's, contents totally destroyed.

American Steam Fire-Proof Safe Company's Steam Fire-Proof Safe, contents in perfect condition.

Steam Fire-Proof Trunk (Sanborn's Patent), contents discolored and damaged.

Marvin & Co.'s, contents totally destroyed.

Evans & Watson's, with Sanborn's Patent Improvement, contents in perfect condition.

Farrel, Herring & Co.'s *seemed* to resist the fire longer than either of the safes of the old make, but its *contents were totally destroyed.*

E. Hassenforder's, contents totally destroyed.

Evans & Watson's, old make, contents totally destroyed.

In view of this result, and inasmuch as no premium has been offered by the Society for this interesting and valuable display, the Committee recommend that a GOLD MEDAL be awarded to the Sanborn Improvement, as shown in the Safe manufactured by EVANS & WATSON, of Philadelphia, and in that made by the American Steam Fire-Proof Safe Company.

An examination of the Safes after they had entirely cooled, showed that the matter contained in the tubes of the Safes made after the Sanborn Patent had not been more than half exhausted.

JOHN F. HARTRAFFT,	ALFRED S. GILLETT,
WM. H. JOHNS,	GEORGE STEINMETZ,
ROBERT IREDELL,	J. B. DUNLAP,
JOHN SHAFFNER,	A. D. MARKLEY,
LLOYD JONES,	Committee.
WM. H. KEMBLE,	

The STEAM FIRE-PROOF SAFE has been burned in test fires with Herring's, Marvin's, Lillie's, Valentine & Butler's, Tilton & McFarland's, Edwards & Kershaw's, Hassenforder's, Maiser's, Morse's, Jones', Miller's, The Tremont Co.'s, and Evans & Watson's Safes (without the Steam Improvement), and ALWAYS WITH COMPLETE AND TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS, in each and every case preserving its papers WHOLLY UNINJURED, while the contents of all its competitors were ENTIRELY DESTROYED.

We invite the public to call and examine the SAFES tested with the STEAM FIRE-PROOF SAFES at Norristown, Pennsylvania, September 14, 1867, compare their condition with that of the STEAM FIRE-PROOF SAFE, and examine the contents of the latter, WHOLLY PRESERVED.

EVANS & WATSON,

NO. 26 SOUTH SEVENTH STREET,

9 20 3t4p PHILADELPHIA.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

Stabbing Case.—William Parr, who resides at No. 26 Columbia avenue, went into a saloon kept by Robert Mateer, at the southwest corner of Front and Putnam streets, to get drinks for himself and a friend who was with him at the time. Parr offered a ten-dollar bill in payment, and while receiving his change a man named Michael Kenney, who was unknown to him, stepped up and accused him of dividing his money with the landlord. Parr showed Kenney the change he had received, called him a dirty rascal, and dared him to resent the appellation. Kenney, it is said, immediately drew a knife and stabbed Parr in the arm below the elbow, inflicting a rather painful, but not at all dangerous, flesh wound. Mr. John Hammett, a citizen, being attracted to the place by the noise, arrested Kenney and handed him over to the authorities. He was taken before Alderman Shoemaker, and, after a hearing, was held in $800 bail to answer the charge of assault and battery with intent to kill.

Fraudulent Distillation.—At a very early hour yesterday morning an officer noticed a suspicious looking wagon driving through the streets in Manayunk. He followed it, and as he overhauled it the person who had charge of it jumped out and escaped, but not before the officer had recognized him as a man named James Johnson. The officer then inspected the wagon, and found it to contain four barrels of whisky, which did not bear any inspector's marks, and as it was evidently not being taken to a bonded warehouse, he took possession of the wagon and its contents. A warrant was issued for the arrest of Johnson, and he was taken into custody last evening at Twentieth and Brown streets. He had a hearing before Alderman Pancoast, upon the charge of defrauding the Government. He was, it is alleged, an old offender, and was committed to answer before a United States Commissioner for his present offense, and also for being a fugitive from justice.

Lecture on "The Plains."—Elsewhere in our paper to-day will be found a card addressed to J. L. Ringwalt, Esq., by many of our best known citizens, asking him to deliver in public his lecture on the 'Plains and Rocky Mountains." We are glad to be able to announce that Mr. Ringwalt has consented to the request, and will, for a few nights, repeat his interesting address at the Assembly Buildings. Having recently returned from a trip to the great West, he is well qualified to treat of the subject, and combined with his capacities is a perceptive power of high order and a culture rarely met with. His lecture is illustrated with pictures taken on the spot, and by the aid of a calcium light a vivid idea of the great prairies and mountains is conveyed to the audience. We promise to our readers a rare intellectual treat in the entertainment to be given.

Political Meetings This Evening—The following meetings are announced for this evening:—A Republican meeting, under the call of George G. Schock, will be held in front of Sackett's hotel, in Frankford, at which General Joshua T. Owen, ex-Governor Pollock, and others are expected to speak. In case the weather is unpropitious, the meeting will be held in Odd Fellows' Hall.

The Republicans of the Third Division of the Twenty-fourth Ward meet for organization this evening, at the William Penn Hotel, Market street, below Thirty-ninth.

The Democracy of the Twelfth Ward hold a meeting at the house of General Ballier this evening, to organize for the campaign. Eminent speakers are expected to address the meeting.

Suspicious Fellows.—Between the hours of 2 and 3 this morning, Officer Rice observed three men, John Williams, John Wallace, and John Moran, going along Shippen street, near Penn, in a very suspicious manner. Suspecting them of burglarious designs, he followed after them. After going a short distance, Williams dropped a short iron bar, which it is supposed they intended to use in prying open a door or window. Officer Rice procured the assistance of another officer, and arrested all three of the suspicious characters. They had a hearing before Alderman Morrow, and Williams was held in $600 bail, and Wallace and Moran in $400 bail each to answer.

The Second United Presbyterian Church, Rev. John B. Dales, D. D., pastor, has lately undergone extensive improvements and repairs, and will to-morrow be opened for the first time in some weeks. The galleries and pulpit have been remodelled, and the entire building painted and frescoed in the highest style of the art. The congregation and pastor may well congratulate themselves on having one of the very handsomest churches in the city. The ladies have been mainly instrumental in this work, having raised several thousand dollars for the purpose. Services at the usual hours to-morrow, 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

Boy Run Over and Killed.—Persons cannot exercise too much care in crossing the tracks of the passenger railroads in the city. In spite of the many accidents that happen, and the cautions that are constantly given, we hear of severe, and sometimes fatal, accidents happening almost every day. This morning a boy about ten years old, name unknown, whilst crossing the track of the Ridge Avenue Passenger Railroad, at Seventeenth and Ridge avenue, fell and was run over by car No. 17, and was killed almost instantly. His body was taken charge of by the Coroner, and an inquest will be held.

False Weight.—Pat Garvin, who retails small articles in the provision line at Twenty-second and Market streets, was arrested upon a charge of giving false weight, this morning. It is alleged that Pat, in his greed for large profits, undertook to sell his customers as well as his wares by deducting a small margin from each sale. The keen eyes of the economical housekeepers in that vicinity, however, were too sharp for Pat, and he was taken into custody and before Alderman Godbou. After a hearing he was fined $5 for breach of ordinance and departed a sadder and a wiser man.

Attempted House Robbery.—At a very early hour this morning, Mrs. Miles, residing at Tenth and Fitzwater streets, called in a police officer and told him there was a thief in the house. The officer went in through the back way, but the thief must have run up stairs and down through the front entry into the street, as he could not be found. It is supposed he had secreted himself in the house before the family had retired, as the sound of a door being unbolted was heard soon afterwards. There was nothing taken, as the thief was scared away too soon.

Sneak Thief.—A man giving the name of Charles Anderson was arrested yesterday at noon, upon the charge of walking into a saloon kept by Mr. Connelly, and helping himself to three hats that were hanging upon the hat rack. He was observed having more hats than he needed, and was questioned as to the manner in which he came into possession of them. Not being able to give a satisfactory solution to the mystery, he was taken before Alderman Morrow, who held him in $800 bail to answer.

Larceny of a Watch.—William Walton, a colored individual, was arrested near Thirty-first and Market streets, yesterday afternoon, upon a charge of larceny. William, it is alleged, relieved a man, somewhere in the neighborhood of Twentieth and Market streets, of his watch. The police were put on the watch for William, and soon afterwards arrested him. He had a hearing before Alderman Maule, and was held in $400 bail to answer.

and Ear Clinic, at the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery, Ninth street, south of Walnut. The clinic is conducted by Dr. Von Moschzisker, who holds the chair of Professor of Ophthalmic and Aural Surgery. His clinic during the last session was numerously attended, both by patients who came to avail themselves of his services, and medical men who wished to witness the operations on the eye and ear.

nd Drowned.—An unknown man, supposed to be a carpenter, aged about forty, was found in the Delaware at Chesnut street wharf to-day. He is 5 feet 10 inches in height, has dark brown hair and moustache, and had on a dark sack coat, black pants, dark woollen shirt, and long boots. The Coroner held an inquest. A verdict of accidental drowning was rendered.

Temperance Meeting.—A temperance meeting, under the auspices of Division No. 1, of the Sons of Temperance, will be held to-morrow evening in Carncross & Dixey's Opera House, on Eleventh street, between Market and Chesnut. The exercises commence at 7½ o'clock. Prominent speakers will address the meeting.

Hearing Before United States Commissioner.—This morning Peter Vincent had a hearing before United States Commissioner Hibler, on the charge of removing distilled spirits other than to a bonded warehouse.

Thomas Shorts testified that he is a policeman, and on the 19th of September, between 8 and 9 o'clock in the evening, on Ridge avenue turnpike, he overhauled Vincent and found two barrels of whisky in his wagon, one marked vinegar, and the other was not marked; examined them and found them to contain whisky; took horse and wagon and contents to the Station House, and while turning the corner defendant escaped; caught him last night and took him to Station House.

Officer James McClure corroborated the above statement. Held in $1000 bail to answer.

Misdemeanor in Office.—This afternoon the case of James Fletcher, upon the charge of misdemeanor as a Government officer, was to have been heard before United States Commissioner Sergeant. Fletcher not being present, bail was forfeited, and a warrant was issued for his arrest. Fletcher held the of office Assistant Special Inspector, and while in that office, it is alleged that he extorted money from different parties, under pretense of making a settlement of difficulties with the revenue officers.

New Styles Fall Clothing
New Styles Fall Clothing
New Styles Fall Clothing
Receiving Daily.
Receiving Daily.
Receiving Daily.
Summer Goods closing out at very low rates.
Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
And No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Exposition Universelle, Paris, 1867.—We invite the attention of our readers to the following correspondence, which speaks for itself:—

Commission Imperiale, Champ de Mars, 16th July, 1867.

Mr. R. Hunting, No. 139 Regent street, London:—

Dear Sir:—Replying to your inquiry, I beg to state that the only Gold Medal for the manufacture and Perfection of Sewing Machines and Button-hole Machines, was awarded to Messrs. Wheeler & Wilson, of New York. Yours, respectfully,

HENRY E. Q. D'ALIGNY,
Member of International Jury and Reporter of same.

Another letter, of the same date, says:—

Dear Sir:—Replying to your inquiry, I herewith give you the list of gold medals awarded to my class:—

Dupuis et Dumery, for Screw Shoe Machines.

Wheeler & Wilson, New York, for the Manufacture and perfection of their Sewing Machines and Button-hole Machines.

There is, also, in the list of "Co-operators," a Gold Medal granted to Mr. Elias Howe, Jr., personally, as Promoter of the Sewing Machine.

Respectfully, yours,
HENRY E. Q. D'ALIGNY,
Reporter of Class No. 57 (Group No. 6). Member of the International Jury at the Exposition Universelle.

While all of the churches in the eastern part of the city are being turned into opera houses (?), and all of the coal depots in Broad street into church buildings, we may expect great changes in other classes of buildings; so it will not surprise us any day to hear that the Continental Hotel was sold to Charles Stokes & Co., the celebrated Clothiers, to be turned into a first-class Clothing House in size as well as quality. In the meantime, we would ask our readers in want of fine Clothing to visit Stokes & Co.'s, at present under the Continental.

Grape and Cranberry Farm For Sale.—A farm of twenty acres—eight of them cultivated—one thousand Royal Concord Grape Vines already planted, will bear next season, will be sold at a great bargain if applied for soon. Location near Gloucester Lake, N. J.
Charles C. Wilson,
"Sunday Mercury" Office.

Autumn and Winter Clothing.—
Autumn and Winter Clothing.
Autumn and Winter Clothing.
All the New Styles.
All the New Styles.
All the New Styles.
Substantial, Handsome, and Cheap.
Substantial, Handsome, and Cheap.
Substantial, Handsome, and Cheap.
Wanamaker & Brown,
The Largest Clothing House,
Oak Hall,
The Corner of Sixth and Market Streets.

DIED.

For additional Deaths see Third Page.

BOWER.—On the morning of the 21st instant, ELIZABETH B., wife of JOHN S. BOWER, and youngest daughter of Bushrod W. Knight.

Due notice of the funeral will be given.

BLACK.—On Thursday afternoon, the 19th instant, LUCY ANN, daughter of the late Thompson and Lucy Ann Black.

Her friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Monday morning, the 23d instant, at 10 o'clock.

AMUSEMENTS.

[*For additional Amusements see Third Page.*]

ASSEMBLY BUILDING.—"THE PLAINS AND ROCKY MOTNTAINS," An Illustrated Lecture will be delivered at the ASSEMBLY BUILDING, TUESDAY EVENING, September 24, 1867, and every subsequent evening during the week, by J. L. RINGWALT, in response to the following invitation:—

Philadelphia, September 19, 1867.

Mr. J. L. Ringwalt—

Dear Sir:—Your recent exploration of the Great American Plains and Rocky Mountains in the principal drifts of industrial enterprise and emigration, followed since your return by enthusiastic and thorough study of the subjects excited by personal observation, have fitted you for teaching what you have learned so well, and everybody so much needs to know. You have helped yourself for such service by the preparation of a complete set of illustrative paintings, which afford not only a geographic and chorographic presentment of the region upon which the public interest is fixed by the events every day transpiring and expected there, but also combine with the representation of the varied localities, their respective herds of wild animals, hordes of wild Indians, landscape scenery, distinctive vegetation, mines, and pioneer civilization, with all else that commands attention in that wondrous country. The explanations which you are prepared to give along with your apparatus of scenic exhibition, fall but little short of a journey over the route, and better than a journey, in entertainment and instruction, for any less capable or less ardent observer than yourself. Those who have been favored with a private view are unanimous in the desire that it should be given to the public, not doubting that it will receive that kind and degree of popular estimation which will be worthy of your zeal and industry, and at the same time serve a much broader purpose than you had in the preparation.

Morton McMichael,	John W. Forney,
Henry C. Carey,	John Tucker,
Jay Cooke,	George W. Childs,
Hector Tyndale,	Alfred L. Kennedy,
James Pollock,	P. F. Rothermel,
James Hamilton,	J. R. Lambdin,
J. H. B. McClellan,	William S. Pierce,
John Cassin,	Jabez M. Fisher,
T. S. Arthur,	Samuel S. White,
George J. Gross,	Joshua T. Owen,
Charles G. Leland,	Benjamin H. Brewster,
Chambers McKibbin,	William B. Thomas,
Edward P. Mitchell,	William Elder.

The illustrations embrace sixty splendid large and life-like colored views.

Admission, 50 cents. Children's tickets, 25 cents. Secured seats, without extra charge, at Trumpler's music store, No. 926 Chesnut street; and at Turner Hamilton's bookstore, No. 106 South Tenth street. Doors open at 7 o'clock; commence at 8. 1t

PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.

INTERIOR DECORATIONS
AT RETAIL.
We have now in store the finest assortment of NEW DESIGNS
DECORATIVE
WALL PAPERS
Ever offered in this city, and at right prices.
JOHN H. LONGSTRETH,
9 19 6t* NO. 12 NORTH THIRD ST.

PAPER HANGINGS.
NEW ESTABLISHMENT.
E. CORNER OF TENTH AND WALNUT.
J. C. FINN & SONS
Have opened with an extensive assortment of DECORATIVE and PLAIN WALL PAPERS, embracing every quality to suit all tastes. 9 14 3m*

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE CAN HAVE an elegant ROOM with Board, at S. W. corner FRANKLIN and VINE Streets; also, a suite of Rooms on second floor adjoining. Bath-room eligibly arranged for a gentleman and family. 1t*

PINEAPPLES, GREEN GINGER, AND Habana Oranges, arrived to-day, for sale by J. COSTAR,
9 21 3t* No. 134 South DELAWARE Avenue.

LOST—POCKET-BOOK CONTAINING SIXTY dollars. Liberal reward for returning it to No. 1335 N. TWELFTH Street, or Wharf 14, Richmond. *

THIRD EDITION

Stocks in New York To-Day.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

New York, Sept. 21.—Smith, Randolph & Co., Bankers, No. 16 South Third street, and No. 3 Nassau street, New York, report at 1 o'clock this afternoon as follows:—

United States 1881s, 110⅝@111⅛.
United States 5-20s, 1862, 114@114¼.
United States 5-20s, 1864, 109@109⅝.
United States 5-20s, 1865, 110⅛@110¼.
United States 5-20s, new, 1865, 107⅝@107¾.
United States 5-20s, 1867, 107⅞@108.
United States 10-40s, 99⅜@99½.
June and July 7·30s, 105⅞@107. Market dull. 5-20s in London, 73.

Markets by Telegraph.

New York, Sept. 21.—Cotton dull at 24c. Flour dull, and declined 15@25c., 6000 bbls sold; State, $8@10·91; Ohio, $10@12·50; Western, $8@13; Southern, $10@13·75; California, $11@12·50. Wheat advancing, winter, 1@2c. higher; spring is declining, 30,000 bushels sold; California, $2·79@2·75. Corn firm, and 2c. higher; 52,000 bushels sold; mixed Western, $1·27@1·28. Oats firm and 1c. higher; 80,000 bushels sold; Western, 71½@72c. Beef steady. Pork dull; new mess, $23·95@24. Lard quiet at 14⅜@14⅝c.

New York, Sept. 21.—Stocks steady. Chicago and Rock Island, 101¾; Reading, 101¾; Canton Company, 44¾; Erie, 61⅛; Cleveland and Toledo, 127; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 81¼; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 109½; Michigan Central, 109½; Michigan Southern, 78½; New York Central, 106⅞; Illinois Central, 121⅛; Cumberland preferred, 124½; Virginia Sixes, 50; Missouri Sixes, 102¾; Hudson River, 128¾; U. S. Five-twenties, 1862, 114⅛; do. 1864, 109¾; do. 1865, 110½; Ten-forties, 99¼; Seven-thirties, 107. Sterling exchange, 109⅝. Money, 7 per cent. Gold, 143.

Intelligence from Botoga—Horrible Murder at Carthagena.

Intelligence received on the Isthmus announces that General Peter J. Sullivan, United States Minister to Bogota, arrived at that capital on July 22, and was received in public audience by President Santos Acosta on the 25th. The usual congratulatory speeches were made on the occasion on both sides.

A horrible affair occurred at Carthagena on the night of the 1st instant. Four Americans, ex-officers of the steamer Rayo (R. R. Cuyler), about which there has been so much trouble, came from Santa Martha to Carthagena in the English steamer Tyne, as bearers of despatches from President Gutierrez to the authorities of the latter place, when, on going ashore, they were attacked by an armed mob, and two of the number brutally murdered. One other was seriously wounded, while the fourth escaped only by remaining very quietly in his room, through the door of which the mob thrust their bayonets.

The names of the murdered men are George A. Borchart, of Savannah, Ga., and John W. Murdough, of Portsmouth, Va. Wounded, Thomas L. Dornin, Norfolk, Va. The one who escaped was Philip Smith, of Fairfax county, Va. Dornin and Smith were rescued by A. S. Hanabergh, Esq., United States Consul, at midnight, and placed on board the Tyne, in which steamer they came on to Aspinwall. Up to the 5th inst. nothing had been done; no arrests made, and no one dared to speak of the affair.

After the murder the Consul proceeded to bury the dead bodies, which he found stripped of everything valuable. The despatches and letters of protection they bore were delivered next day to the President of the State, all bespattered with their blood. It is much to be regretted that these gentlemen in, accepting service as officers of the Colombian navy (?) had deprived themselves of the protection of the United States flag; still, as they were Americans, all will sympathize with them and their friends.

American residents of Carthagena, Santa Martha, and Barranquilla call loudly for an American man-of-war to remain near them, as a protection against existing lawlessness in that region, consequent on the late unsettled and revolutionary state of the country, and it is greatly to be hoped our Government will see the necessity of sending one.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Peirce.—The usual Saturday business was before the Court. The Commonwealth ex rel. Robert Reed vs. the Sheriff. This was a writ of habeas corpus sued out for the discharge of the relator from a charge of false pretenses. In 1866, Charles Burchell and Henry Burchell kept their glass and china house at No. 207 North Third street. The evidence was that in August of that year the relator went to them and stated that he wished to buy about $100 worth of goods and asked their terms.

Charles Burchell deposed that they usually sold on thirty days' credit, and inquired what were his sources of means of payment; the relator said that his wife had at the time $6000 in bonds, the interest of which would soon pay the debt, and also that he himself kept a jewelry store in South street; on these representations the Messrs. Burchell filled the order; the time of payment arrived, but the money was not forthcoming; the jewelry store in South street was visited, and found to contain only a few trinkets of little or no value; time passed by, and yet the bill was not paid; inquiry was made into the annuity of the wife, and it was said by the relator that the man who had held the bonds was dead; the relator then promised to return the goods, but did not do so, it appeared, because he could not get a receipt for them; and as yet the money for them has not been paid.

But the Court held that a representation by the relator that his wife had means, was not a false pretense, within the meaning of the statute, because the husband has not always control over his wife's property; and it was in effect the same as a representation that John Smith, or any other stranger, had means not available by the relator. And the representation that the relator kept a jewelry store was found to be true, though, indeed, it may not have been of sufficient value to afford a satisfactory security for the debt. Upon the whole, the Judge thought the evidence was far from making out a case of false pretense within the statute, and therefore discharged the relator.

An application was made for the discharge of Sarah Myers from the custody of the Managers of the House of Refuge. But it was shown that the girl had run away from her father, had lived in the company of wicked persons, and was entirely beyond the control of her father. Therefore the application was refused.

The Commonwealth ex rel. Theophilus Brotherton vs. The Keeper of the County Prison. A writ of habeas corpus sued out for the discharge of the relator from a charge of forgery. The evidence was that early this month a man, not the relator, bought of William Green, No. 323 North Second street, carpet valued at $14, and handed in payment a one hundred dollar bill, stating that he did not wish change, but would rather have a check for $86. Mr. Green gave the check on the Bank of Northern Liberties, and the man went away, leaving the goods. Soon afterwards the relator called for and took away the carpet.

On the same day, or the next, the relator presented at the Bank of Northern Liberties a check for $270 to be cashed, which check had Mr. William Green's name signed to it. The Paying Teller detected the fraud as soon as he saw the signature, and immediately caused the relator to be arrested. Mr. Green testified that the signature was a forgery, for he had never written it; and that it was an imitation of his signature, but not a good one. The judge thought that the fact of the relator's having in person presented the check made out a prima facie case against him; and therefore remanded him for trial; refusing to diminish his bail from $2500 to $1000.

Court of Common Pleas—Judges Ludlow and Brewster.—Orphans' Court business, and the usual Saturday Common Pleas business, were before the court to-day.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Sept. 21

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

AFTER BOARD.

$10000 N Jer 6s....ex'ts..102¼	13 sh Cam & Am.......126½
$500 City 6s, New.......100⅝	8 do.................123½
$3000 do..N..s5wn..100⅝	6 do..scrip.........98
$2000 C & Am 6s, '89.... 96	100 sh Hestonville.......13½
100 sh Big Mt.......... 3	100 sh Penna R......b60.. 53⅜
500 sh Read R...ls.s30.. 50⅝	49 sh N Cent............ls.. 43

No Second Board on Saturdays until further notice.

UNION LEAGUE.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

At a meeting of the Committee appointed by the Union League on the 18th, it was

Resolved, That Public Meetings of the citizens of Philadelphia be called for

SATURDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 28,
AND
SATURDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 5.

The meetings to be held on BROAD STREET, in front of the LEAGUE HOUSE.

By order of the Committee.

9 21 7t R. F. COBSON, Secretary.

OLD PINE STREET CHURCH, corner FOURTH and PINE Streets.—Preaching in the Lecture Room, by the Pastor, Rev. R. H. ALLEN, To-morrow morning at 10½ o'clock. Young Men's Prayer Meeting at 3 o'clock P. M. *

THE GREAT STRENGTHENING TONIC
(NOT A WHISKY PREPARATION)
HOOFLAND'S
GERMAN BITTERS
WILL CURE
DEBILITY! DEBILITY!
Resulting from any Cause Whatever
H
PROSTRATION OF THE SYSTEM
INDUCED BY
SEVERE HARDSHIPS,
EXPOSURE
FEVERS,
OR
DISEASES OF CAMP LIFE.
SOLDIERS, CITIZENS, MALE OR FEMALE ADULT OR YOUTH,
Will find this Bitters a pure Tonic. not dependent on bad liquors for its almost miraculous effects.
O
DYSPEPSIA.
And Diseases Resulting from Disorders of the Liver and Digestive Organs
ARE CURED BY
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.
This Bitters has performed more Cures, gives better Satisfaction, has more Testimony, has more Respectable People to vouch for it, than any other article in the market.
O
We defy any one to contradict this assertion, and
WILL PAY $1000
To any one who will produce a certificate publish by us that is not genuine.
HOOFLAND'S
GERMAN BITTERS
WILL CURE EVERY CASE OF
CHRONIC OR NERVOUS DEBILITY,
AND
DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS.
F
Observe the following Symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:
Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations Sinking or Fluttering at the pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirit
L
REMEMBER
That this Bitters is not Alcoholic, contains no Rum Whisky, and cannot make Drunkards, but is the Best Tonic in the World.

READ WHO SAYS SO.

Hon. George W. Woodward, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, writes:—
Philadelphia, March 16, 1867.
I find "Hoofland's German Bitters" is not an intoxicating beverage, but is a good Tonic, useful in diseases of the digestive organs, and of great benefit in cases of debility and want of nervous action in the system. Yours truly,
GEORGE W. WOODWARD.
Principal Office, 631 Arch Street, Philadelphia.
A
[From the Rev. E. D. Fendell, Assistant Editor Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia.]
I have derived decided benefit from the use of Hoofland's German Bitters, and feel it my privilege to recommend them as a most valuable tonic to all who are suffering from general debility, or from diseases arising from derangement of the liver.
Yours truly, E. D. FENDALL.
[From Rev. D. Merrige, Pastor of the Passyunk Baptist Church, Philadelphia.]
From the many respectable recommendations given to Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I was induced to give them a trial. After using several bottles I found them to be a good remedy for debility, and a most excellent tonic for the stomach. D. MERRIGE.
[From Rev. William Smith, formerly Paster of the Vincentown and Millville (N. J.) Baptist Churches.]
Having used in my family a number of bottles of your Hoofland's German Bitters, I have to say that I regard them as an excellent medicine, especially adapted to remove the diseases they are recommended for. They strengthen and invigorate the system when debilitated, and are useful in disorders of the liver, loss of appetite, etc. I have also recommended them to several of my friends, who have tried them and found them greatly beneficial in the restoration of health.
Yours truly, WILLIAM SMITH,
966 Hutchinson street, Philadelphia.
N
[From A. M. Spangler, Editor of the Culturist, No. 2 North Sixth Street.]
Philadelphia, July 15, 1865.
Some eighteen months since, I was a severe sufferer from dyspepsia. I was not only unable to take plain food without suffering great distress, but had become so debilitated as to be almost unfitted for active business of any kind.
After trying a variety of so-called remedies, all of which proved worthless, I was induced, at the suggestion of a medical friend, to give Hoofland's German Bitters a trial. I accordingly purchased six bottles, which were taken in accordance with your directions.
The result was a complete removal of all distressing symptoms after eating or drinking, and a full restoration of strength, so that I now eat all ordinary kinds of food with impunity, and am able to attend to all the active duties of a large and arduous business as well as at any period of my life; the good effects of the Bitters were manifested before I had taken the first bottle.
I have also used it in my family with the happiest results, and take great pleasure in adding my testimony to that of the many others who have been benefited by it. I find great benefit from the use of a bottle in the spring and fall. They not only create a vigorous appetite, but give a healthy tone to the stomach by strengthening its digestive powers.
If the above testimony will be the means of inducing any who suffer from Dyspepsia to give your Bitters a trial (when it, I feel confident, will give them relief) it is at your service.
Yours truly, A. M. SPANGLER.
Rev. J. S. Herman, of the German Reformed Church, Kutztown, Berks county, Pa., was cured of Dyspepsia of twenty years' standing.
Rev. J. Newton Brown, D. D., Editor of the Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge and Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia;
Rev. Thomas Winter, D. D., Pastor of Roxborough Baptist Church;
Rev. Levi G. Beck, Pastor of the Baptist Church Pemberton, N. J., formerly of the North Baptist Church, Philadelphia, at present Pastor of the Baptist Church, Chester, Pa.;
These gentlemen express, in the strongest terms their favorable opinion of this Bitters.
D
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!
See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON" is on the wrapper of each bottle.
Should your nearest Druggist not have the article, do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us and we will forward, securely packed, by express.
Principal Office and Manufactory,
No. 631 ARCH Street
PHILADELPHIA PA.
For sale by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United States.

CURTAIN ESTABLISHMENT.
The subscribers are now receiving their
FALL ASSORTMENT
OF NEW AND ELEGANT MATERIALS FOR
DRAWING-ROOM,
CHAMBER, LIBRARY, AND
DINING-ROOM
WINDOW CURTAINS,
LAMBREQUINS, CHAIR AND SOFA COVERINGS, ETC.
Comprising the Latest Importations and Newest Designs and Fabrics, in
RICH PLAIN SATINS,
BROCATELS,
LAMPISADES,
SILK TERRY, COTELINS,
SATIN DE LAINE,
PLAIN WOOL REPS,
NEW STYLE BROCHE AND SATIN STRIPED REPS AND TERRY,
French Embroidered Lace Curtains,
The richest imported, and a very large assortment of NOTTINGHAM, SWISS AND MUSLIN CURTAINS, CORNICES, TASSELS, ETC., all of which will be PUT UP when desired, in the newest and most tasteful manner, in town or country, by experienced and reliable workmen.
SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,
9 18 wa6t NO. 1008 CHESNUT STREET.

BAILEY & CO.,
No. 819 CHESNUT STREET.
RARE GEMS.
SOLITAIRE DIAMONDS,
CLUSTER DIAMONDS,
SOLITAIRE DIAMONDS,
CLUSTER DIAMONDS,
THE FINEST STOCK EVER IMPORTED
BY
BAILEY & CO.,
No. 819 CHESNUT Street,
9 11 wsm3m PHILADELPHIA.

[redacted]

FOR THE INFORMATION OF HOLDERS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, who may wish to convert them into the
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
Union Pacific Railroad Co.,
We publish below the terms upon which they may now be exchanged at the office of the Agents of the Company in this city,
WM. PAINTER & CO.,
NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET.
It will be seen that a handsome profit may be realized by the exchange.

On 5-20s of 1862, a difference of		$234·33 will be paid.
On 5-20s of 1864,	do.	$189·33 will be paid.
On 5-20s of 1865,	do.	$199·33 will be paid.
On 5-20s of July '65,	do	$174·33 will be paid.
On 1881s,	do.	$209·33 will be paid.
On 10-40s,	do.	$84·33 will be paid.
On 7-30s, 2d series,	do.	$180·33 will be paid.
On 7-30s, 3d series,	do.	$174·33 will be paid.

(For each thousand exchanged.) [9 3 1m5p

REVENUE STAMPS
FOR SALE AT THE
PRINCIPAL AGENCY,
NO. 57 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILA.
A LIBERAL DISCOUNT ALLOWED.
Orders or Stamped Checks received, and delivered with despatch.
Orders by mail or express promptly attended to.
7 29 2m JACOB E. RIDGWAY.

BAUGH'S RAW BONE
SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
The great Fertilizer or all crops. Quick in its action, and permanent in its effects. Established over twelve years.
Dealers supplied by the cargo, direct from the wharf of the manufactory, on liberal terms.
Manufactured only by
BAUGH & SONS,
Office No. 20 South DELAWARE Avenue,
Stamwlp Philadelphia.

FOURTH EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON TO-DAY.

General Hancock in Consultation with the President—He is to be at His Post in Louisiana on the 15th of October—Sheridan, Sickles, Porter, and Chase—Their Movements, Etc. Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

Washington, Sept. 21.

General Hancock was in consultation with the President for a long time this morning upon matters connected with the Fifth Military District. General Hancock will remain here two or three days, in order to make himself more fully acquainted with the views of President Johnson and General Grant regarding the duties of his new command; he will then go to St. Louis, and from thence to New Orleans. The President yesterday granted Hancock permission to delay reporting at New Orleans till the 15th of October, on account of the yellow fever, and he is directed to be at his post on that day.

General Sheridan was in consultation with General Grant during the greater portion of this morning. Governor Chamberlain, of Maine, also waited on Grant, accompanied by General Howard, and they had a very pleasant interview on national questions. Chamberlain leaves to-night.

Neither Sheridan nor Sickles has yet called on the President.

Fitz John Porter was again at the White House to-day, pressing his case. He is extremely persevering, as he desires to have it settled before Congress meets.

Postmaster-General Randall left last evening for New York to meet his wife, who has just returned from Europe. He will return here on Monday or Tuesday.

I learn that Chief Justice Chase authorizes a denial of the published paragraph that he has written a letter to the President sustaining the civil authorities in the recent contest with the military in North Carolina, and thereby virtually approving of General Sickles' removal. The Chief Justice, however, stands by the decision which he rendered at Raleigh in June, and by virtue of which the civil processes referred to were issued.

The Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

The following is the substance of the report of the Grand Treasurer to the Grand Lodge of the United States, in session at New York, on Saturday last:—

LODGES.

Whole number of lodges	2,838
" " initiations for the year	35,074
" " members	214,707
" " members relieved	20,154
" " widowed families relieved	3,232
Amount paid for relief of brothers	$401,239
" " " widowed families	97,278
" " " education of orphans	16,595
" " " burying the dead	92,130

ENCAMPMENTS.

Whole number of encampments	592
" " members initiated	6,316
" " encampment members	34,669
" " members relieved	2,878
" " widowed families relieved	128
Amount paid for relief of members	$50,038
" " " widowed families	3,721
" " " burying the dead	9,269

The balance of cash in the hands of the Grand Treasurer, including United States bonds, etc., is $28,762·21. A gain of $4752·35 since last year.

The total treasury wealth of the Order is over $10,000,000, nearly half of which amount is reported to be invested in Government funds.

Jenny Lind.

Among the singers at the Hereford musical festival in England, a few weeks ago, was "Jenny Lind." The Pall Mall *Gazette* criticizes her performance as follows:—

"Of Mme. Goldschmidt's singing it is needless to speak. Of course she did all that lay in her power for her husband's music; but it was to little or no purpose. She happily took part in other oratorios—in 'Elijah,' for example, and in the second and third parts of 'The Messiah.' Her singing in these works was more than ever emphatically expressive; but—

" 'Eheu! fugaces ——
Labuntur anni ——, etc.' "

"Even the voice of the 'Swedish Nightingale' cannot endure forever. In plain truth, it is now little better than a beautiful wreck, which the frequent ardor of the still aspiring artist only makes the more apparent. Some of your contemporaries, remorselessly severe upon Herr Goldschmidt, have displayed a generous lenity towards the representative of his Ruth. For this I respect them. But the truth must not be ignored. Madame Goldschmidt's enthusiasm is very nearly as often provocative of pain as of pleasure; and it was only in her incomparable reading of the divine melody of Handel, 'I know that my Redeemer liveth,' the notes of which seem to come within her means as readily now as in the days of her prime, that the 'Jenny Lind' of the past was recognizable. To those who remember what Jenny Lind was, the exhibition of what she actually is could have brought little else than regret, and substantially as she helped the success of the Hereford Festival, in an almost equal measure she may be said to have imperilled her old renown."

—The will of the late Bishop Timon was admitted to probate by the Erie County Surrogate on Monday. It disposes of about $10,000 in personal and $1,000,000 in real estate property, all of which it gives to the Church.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.
Excursion Tickets to West Chester will be sold on MONDAY, September 23, 1867, on the occasion of the
CELEBRATION OF THE ANNIVERSARY
OF THE
EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.
An extra train will leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 10·30 P. M.
Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets.
HENRY WOOD.
9 20 2t General Superintendent.

BEDDING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
AT
REDUCED PRICES.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
NO. 933 RIDGE AVENUE NEAR VINE ST
J. G. FULLER.
8 22 stuthsp

OUR SATURDAY NIGHT SUPPER TABLE SERIES

NUMBER CXXXVIII.

A DIET FOR MENTAL DYSPEPTICS, AND A CURE FOR HY-POCHONDRIA, HY-POCRISY, OR ANY COMPLAINT OF A HY ORDER.

BY OUR SERIES EDITOR.

ALMANAC AND DIARY.

SHORT METRE-ILLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR THE WEAK.

September.

Monday, 16.—Arrival of the Eagle Fire Company of Buffalo. They visit the different lions of the city, including the two marble ones on the steps of the Merchants' Exchange.

Tuesday, 17.—Governor Geary waylaid and "gagged" at Antietam, after being hospitably entertained and treated to some "cold shoulder," with "Swann fixins."

Wednesday, 18.—Grand Carnival-de-Mike held in anticipation of the arrival of Bishop Wood home from Rome, in the Arago, but the thing proved a Nara-go, as regards the coming of the Bishop.

Thursday, 19.—Meeting of City Councils. A committee appointed to examine into the complaints against the late President of Girard College, and see if he refused the boys water melons, consequently casting a watermeloncholy feeling over the orphans.

Friday, 20.—Arrival of General Sheridan in Washington in a close carriage. This second edition of "Sheridan's Ride" was gotten up by Andy to counteract the unhealthful effects of the first, so celebrated in song.

Saturday, 21.—SERIES COLUMN DAY. A deputation of Girard College Orphans wait upon the Editor, and ask him to come out and pick eggs with them next Easter.

THE PROCEEDINGS AT GIRARD COLLEGE.

ACCOUNT OF THE REBELLION!!

GREAT FIGHT BETWIXT THE MINORS AND THE MAJOR!

The Boys Reduced to Submission, and Baked Beans and Molasses.

We are under the disagreeable necessity, right on top of the Antietam affair, of reporting the high-handed proceeding (so far as their hands could reach) of the orphans at Girard College. The object of this indignation among these wards of the city, and which promises to give as much trouble as the First and Fourth Wards do to the politicians outside the College walls, seems to be to get rid of a Major Smith, whom the Trustees of the College, acting under the rules, placed over the pupils.

It had been rumored about throughout the pantry and the steward's room, for some time past, that the orphans, being dissatis with being deprived of molasses with t baked beans on Sunday, and with other m grievances, had determined to right t wrongs. This discontent manifested itsel a formal manner last Wednesday, no do emboldened by the lawless doings at Antiet by a public meeting of the little orphans, the delivery of speeches and the adoptio resolutions, which made it unsafe for any to come on the grounds until the orphans all said their prayers and been put to which latter delicate duty is usually perfor by the patriotic matron.

The sun rose beautifully over the Coll walls on the morning of Wednesday l thrusting its cheering and melting r through the windows of the buildings, bli ing by its beneficent light all eyes, except the marble ones in the statue of the Coll founder—one of which, by-the-way, had b blinded before the statue was made. No who awoke on that beautiful morning, in the thickly populated and beautiful city gave busy life and joyous mirth to all out its walls, was aware of the strife that going on within those marble halls, wher many discontented minds the previous n had dreamt and dwelt. Even the hard k in the shoe-strings were nothing as matte grievance in the minds of the inmates morning, and the long prayer lost m any c horrors. Deeper griefs lay in those little stomachs, and after breakfast the college physician is reported to have said, after his usual morning examination of the orphans, "that many of them were *too full* for utterance."

This state of things, of course, could not long continue—such overburdened souls must find vent somewhere. We shall presently see where they found it.

To the rear of the main building, on an elevated garden compost-heap, repaired these dissatisfied and revolutionary future Presidents of the nation, and there raised the standard of revolt. The matron beheld them from the third-story dormitory, and merely wiped her glasses. The cook, from her kitchen basement, saw them, and thought could she ever come to such a basement as that? The steward, from his pantry window, saw them, and urged them on by throwing doughnuts and large pieces of short-cake to the leaders. The gardener even sa barrow turned upside down for a never uttered a protest. Thus th to be ripe for a revolt, even the stood upon upheaved with emot being thus propitious, the porter not being yet awake, the meeting was proceeded with. Tim Simmons was called to the wheelbarrow as President, and Dorey Hawkins and Sandy Jones were chosen Secretaries, to provide resolutions and to report to City Councils for their action on the coming Thursday.

Bill Lee and Bob Birdsell then said that Tim should make a speech before it got too hot, the thermometer now being rapidly on the rise. Tim stepped forward, and, mounting the wheelbarrow, said:—

"My voice is still for war." (Cries of "Bully for Tim!" "Go in, Curly!" "Three cheers for old Tim!") After the cheers were given, Tim continued:—"You'd hardly expect one of my age to speak a piece upon a stage." (Cries of "Wheelbarrow! wheelbarrow!" and much confusion.) Sandy Jones said the speaker must be allowed to proceed. "And should I even fall below Demosthenes or Cicero, you'll not view me with a cricket's eye." (Shouts of laughter and cries of "Grasshopper!" and "Good boy!") At this stage of the proceedings, Dorey Hawkins mounted the stand, and asked for a hearing. It was accorded to him, when he began:—

"Feller-citizens:—Though I'm got no father nor mother, I aint goin' to be imposed on by any feller. Major Smith may be a West Pinter, but he can't bring any of his west pints here; we ain't all from York State; we don't want pumpkin pie for supper—we want ham and eggs, we do." (Cries of "Bully," and "Dorey, you're all hunk, you are.") "Stephen Gerad, he didn't want any ministers to come here to talk religion to us; we don't want anybody else to do it." (Cries from the boys, "Down with old Lex!" We suppose this referred to one of the City Council.) "Stephen Gerad left a last will and testament of about ten millions; that's the kind of testament we go in for." (Cries of "Good.") "Who stopped our base-ball games on Sundays?" (All the boys together yell, "S-m-i-t-h.") "Who said we musn't take hard biled eggs to bed?" (Again all together, "S-m-i-t-h.") "Who discharged the other cook just as we was getting her used to us?" (All, "S-m-i-t-h.") "Now, fellers, what'll we do with Smith?" (All, "Ride him on a rail.") "Them's my sentiments; though we be minors we don't want no Majors. Our music-teacher sez there ain't no harmony atween a major and a minor scale, and I'm sure their aint none atween us miners and the Major." (Cries of "Good for Dorey!" "Dorey's the chap that kin plunk 'em!") "Now, fellers," continued Dorey, "who'll be the fellers to ride the Major on a rail when he comes out of the house? All who will hold up their hands." No hands were held up. "Who'll be the fellers to ride the Matron on this ere wheelbarrow when we ketch her?" (Here they all held up their hands, with great shouting of "Let's do it now.") This latter operation was evidently more popular [redacted]

DESIGNED FOR THE MAJOR,

as by repeated attacks of rheumatism of last winter, old Simon was an easy victim to the travelling by rail.

After these various victories the course seemed plainly marked out and the task easy. The Major not coming on the grounds that morning, to the great joy of the patriot orphans, they immediately proclaimed the empire, and having gagged the gate-keeper, which was done while he was asleep, they garrisoned the grounds and

PLACED GUARDS OVER THE BUILDING,

designing to keep all inside prisoners, and all outside at bay.

Thus matters stood until dinner time, when the Major arrived on the grounds with a couple of City Councilmen, and immediately called up his reserves and captured the guard. All he conquered under arms were put on short diet and sent to bed, the porter released, and the hurts of the gardener and the matron attended to, and long before nightfall order and peace again reigned over the citadel.

This *coup d'état* of the Major has not met with the approbation of the sympathizers with the orphans outside the walls, and now, in turn, he is to be gagged and rode out of the gate on an official rail. Though the building outside has whited marble walls, inside it is full of the bones of contention.

"Satan Rebuking Sinn."

We may expect to see this much-talked-of thing happen now, chiefly because Manager Sinn is going to let the Right Rev. Talmage star it on his boards at the Chesnut to-morrow night.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ THE SECOND PRESBYTERIAN Church (Old School), Seventh street, below Arch, will be open for services on Wednesday evening. The meeting will be conducted by Sam Sanford in the chair. Eph Horn as Bones. All persons not in the habit of attending other churches are cordially invited. A collection will be taken up at the door to defray expenses.

☞ CHESNUT STREET THEATRE TO-morrow evening! New attractions! The management is happy to announce that he has made engagements for the coming season with several stars, who will make their first appearance on the boards in this city. To-morrow night Mr. De Witty will make his first appearance for the season, in an entirely new character. Come early and secure good seats.

☞ THE OLD-ESTABLISHED CHURCH, Eleventh street, below Market, is open every evening in the week for protracted meetings. Messrs. Carncross & Dixey will hold forth the coming week. All are invited.

☞ NOTICE.—THE CONGREGATION FORmerly worshipping in the Church in Seventh street, below Arch, having sold their building to L. V. Tunison & Co., desire to say they have no connection whatever with that Company. They will to-morrow give two performances in Horticultural Hall, Broad street, until their new brown stone edifice is finished. Hours 10·30 A. M. and 7·45 P. M. Carriages set down heads south, take up tails north.

☞ WANTED TO PURCHASE, SOME large and commodious Church Building of good repute, in the thickly populated part of the city, suitable for an Ethiopian Opera House or a "Varieties." Address, in strict confidence, "Burnt Cork," at the office of this paper.

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

UNDER TWO FLAGS. By "Ouida." J. B. Lippincott & Co.

The series of novels of which "Under Two Flags" is the latest, are all marked by one excellent quality. They are exceedingly piquant, and hardly a page occurs in the works which does not contain at least one striking sentence. This excellent supply of spice enlivens what would otherwise be exceedingly unprofitable and rather florid works, and gives them a charm which is appreciated rather by gentlemen than ladies. With this exception, we have much to condemn in the works. They are not of that irreproachable morality which characterizes Miss Edgeworth. They are, in fact, decidedly French, and can hardly be considered far behind Georges Sand in the loose morality which abounds in them. The story of the present one is well woven together.

The hero, Bertie Cecil, is one of that négligé class so much in favor with writers on British high life, who lives utterly regardless of all restraints, and does Monte Cristo wonders without being the possessor of a shilling. How they manage it we are not informed, but all their debts contracted are glossed over with a fashionable tint, which seems to convince the writer, at least, that it is perfectly proper for a man to run up bills he knows he can't pay, and that there is a great difference between such conduct and theft; but we poor blind mortals are not so certain on the subject. The one redeeming quality in Bertie is his love for his younger brother, who is his *protégé*, and who, by-the-by, is a decidedly unpromising young whelp. At last, a forged check on Lord Rockingham appears, and Bertie is accused of being its author. Rockingham is a bosom friend of our hero, and does all he can to save him, but the Jew—a merciless Jew, who cannot be bought off—will prosecute, and our guardsman mounts a blooded horse and flies the country. He enlists in a French regiment in Algiers, where he remains for twelve years *incog.* Meanwhile his father, the Viscount, dies, and so does his elder brother, and Bertie becomes a Viscount. At last he strikes a superior officer who had insulted him, and is condemned to be shot. Just at the critical moment Rockingham, his bosom friend, discovers his *incog.* and tries to save his life. He fails, and the scene of his friendship is most effective in the book. Just as the volley is fired, a *vivandière*, called Cigarette, throws her arms about him, and saves his life at the risk of her own. A respite and pardon arrive at the same time, and his brother confesses that it was he who forged Rockingham's name, and that to save him Bertie had suffered for twelve years. He returns to England, enjoys his title, rides his horses, and marries the lady of his love. Such is the story. Filled with side characters, whose chastity is not unimpeachable, with the *demi-monde* and their noble admirers, it makes a decidedly interesting tale, although, as we have said, we cannot recommend it for family

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

been evinced on the part of the reading American public to become more familiar with the writings and views of that extraordinary man, who is either a saint or a mad enthusiast. In order to gratify this desire, Messrs. Lippincott have issued several of his works, and the last, and most valuable, is the one now before us. It is his own expression of his opinions, and in the translation we are assured that the literal has been the end aimed at. It is certainly a very acceptable addition to the department of literature which it represents. It is handsomely published, in the best style of the typographical art, and been well translated, and, being of no small ethical interest, deserves a large sale.

THE DELAWARE WATER GAP. By L. W. Brodhead. Sherman & Son: Philadelphia.

The romance which surrounds the Delaware Water Gap, its legends and its scenery, form an excellent ground-work for a book. Mr. Brodhead, a life-long resident of the vicinity, one who is well acquainted with all its beauties and all its romantic stories, has undertaken the task, and has succeeded admirably in giving to the public a most interesting volume. He tells its tales with simplicity and excellent effect. His descriptive powers are of the first order, and by the aid of a number of photographs taken from nature, and which are both truthful and artistic, gives the reader a correct idea of the beauties of the locality. It is handsomely bound, and should be read by all who desire to have a good idea of one of the beauties of our native State.

—We have received a large number of new editions of Dickens' works, several of the Globe, two of the Diamond, and one of the Author's Edition. Of the merits of the various sets we have already spoken, and can now only express our satisfaction that the demand for each has been sufficient to warrant the continuation of its series.

—We have received from D. Ashmead, No. 724 Chesnut street, a copy of the latest sensation, "Caste." It is an extremely readable work, and is well advertised by the play which is derived from its plot. It is as good as any novel we have recently seen.

—Challen, No. 1308 Chesnut street, has sent us Littell's *Living Age*, which maintains all of its high reputation as a first-class periodical.

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THE AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC—Class Rooms corner of TENTH and WALNUT Streets. Circulars may be obtained and pupils entered at the Office, No. 1214 CHESNUT Street, from 10 to 12 A. M. and 4 to 6 P. M. 9 16 6t*

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MORSE SINE CAUSA.

“A man is either a fool or a physician at forty.” That is, if persons of average health arrive at the discreet age of forty without having learned from that sage monitor, Common Sense, how to keep themselves well, they must, in one respect at least, be hopelessly foolish; and not all the physicians in the world can, without their own co-operation in the matter, secure health to them.

The laws of health, happily, are becoming more and more a popular study; yet no candid and intelligent person can read the detail of fatal accidents in one single week's newspapers without feeling convinced that nine out of ten arise from ignorance or neglect of the laws of health, or from setting at defiance such good old adages as “Look before you leap,” “Prevention is better than cure”—in other words, *Common Prudence*.

“Disease Prevention Acts,” “Sanitary Reforms,” and such moral machinery, are set to work to root out epidemics: to eradicate diseases which find congenial soil in poverty and degradation; to preach on the excellent text, “A clean life and a trust in God are the best of all prophylactics,” and to show to the million to how great an extent their lives are—under God—in their own keeping. This paper, however, is not addressed to the poor and the ignorant, but to such intelligent readers as—being neither fools nor forty, neither hypochondriacal, valetudinary, nor learned in drugs—may become in a measure their own physicians, and be also the means of benefiting others within the sphere of their influence, whether epidemics be raging or not.

Physiologists assure us that we can perform wonders in the art of prolonging life, not leaving us ignorant of the means by which we should set to work; and though these things have been written about again and again, the experience of every day seems to justify a few more words, and especially with reference to early education.

An inquiry into the nature of accidents by fire, poison, drowning, suffocation, etc., will satisfy any one that the majority of them prove fatal from the mere lack of presence of mind in persons at hand, or of a prompt application of those simple remedies with which every one ought to be acquainted. Not insignificant among life-preserving accomplishments, therefore, is the cultivation of a philosophical equanimity on the occurrence of startling or sudden events. Young persons cannot be too early trained to this, and the formation of their judgment regarding remedies, pernicious agents, and their antidotes.

Continually we meet with young girls who, on the occurrence of an accident, run hither and thither, wringing their hands and shaking with fear, when, had they their wits about them, they might, by affording instantaneous assistance, be the means of averting sufferings, perhaps even death itself. How many a woman has been burnt to death within the last few years because, on finding her dress ignited, she has run terrified into the air, instead of rolling herself in a blanket or the first heavy woollen wrap she can seize. Undeniably this helpless fear is one of the “pernicious agents” to be guarded against. Often, too often, is fear the origin of fits, idiotcy to the unborn, accidents innumerable, death itself. An instance of the latter occurred in the case of a lady who, when in a precarious state of health, saw a spider on the white curtain of her bed. It was one of those terrible animals, with a great hairy body as big as a plover's egg, or with legs like a young crab, sometimes to be seen in hot countries making the tour of your chamber-wall, and which really might like a taste of your blood, provided it found you in a defenseless state of repose. This was a harmless English spider; it did not bite the lady, or go near her, yet it killed her by merely being there. She had just become a mother, and on catching sight of the insect was thrown into convulsions by an unconquered terror of spiders. Death resulted. Two deaths; for the motherless babe died too, and had an inquest been held on the bodies, the verdict on both could only have been, “Killed by a spider.” Perhaps the hysterical screams of that poor lady's own mother or nurse had early implanted these ineradicable horrors in her breast, when she was a timid child. If so, what a solemn verdict for that mother or nurse! And this is only one of many instances where senseless fears have been visited by fatal results.

“But,” the reader may protest, “there are natural antipathies which are wholly unconquerable,” and a long list of facts will be produced. So there are; but they are few in comparison with those which early and judicious training will overcome, and to which we now more particularly refer. Irrespective of natural antipathies, then, you may daily meet with educated persons who are positively not ashamed to betray fear at the sight of a spider, a toad, or a mouse. Here, in much cultivated England, in this nineteenth century, when you cannot take a country walk without encountering a man in wild pursuit of some bug, or ramble along a shore where young England is not raking and poking among the rocks for queer-looking mollusks; when so many households are familiar with collections of crawling creatures alive or dead; when batrachians are among the domestic pets of our youngsters—that there should still be intelligent women who shriek at a poor little spider, an earwig, or a cockroach!

“Why, are you afraid of a toad?” I asked a lady only the other evening, on seeing her rush frantically across the road away from one.

“O, I always *was* afraid of toads. They are so cold; they hop so.”

Cold-blooded, depraved young toads! Pernicious creatures? Why hop ye so?

“Good gracious!” cried another lady, and a sensible one, too, in most respects, “I would rather be shut up in the Black Hole than be in a room with a rat,” on hearing me say I had once watched some half dozen perambulating my chamber abroad, before taking aim with walking-boots, bits of firewood, and other missiles, which I invariably piled on a chair by my bedside for that purpose. Not but what rats *are* sometimes savage and dangerous; and I confess that it was only after a week's experience had assured me that those rats had other aims in view than to molest *me*, that I took such calm survey of them.

With all respect to my two lady friends, such fears date from the dark ages, when toads and spiders were fabulously invested with homicidal powers, when entomological societies and aquariums had no existence; and had these fears no worse consequence than to make the terrified women appear ridiculous, we might laugh at them and leave them; but by teaching the rising generation to be as foolish as themselves, these weak persons are deeply responsible for their foolish terrors. To each trifling injury positively attributable to a spider or an earwig, twenty serious injuries, simply through *fear* of them, could be enumerated.

Therefore, by familiarizing weak aunts and sensitive sisters to the contemplation of “ugly bugs” and tame toads, and thus by aiding to overcome harmful antipathies, we may welcome our young naturalist as one agent in preserving and prolonging life—*human life*, even though it be at the sacrifice of a few other lives lower in the scale of creation. And this somewhat extravagant recommendation of the study of natural history will be justified by the case of the lady who died on seeing the spider. For, suppose such a nervous individual to be the mother of a large family, or the superintendent of a number of young children, what a quaking little set she might soon convert them into by her constant display of terrors; her exclamations of horror at a “horrid spider!” a “poisonous toad!” At the sacrifice of jackets and shoe leather, at the cost of glass cases and broken bowls, let our children—always under judicious guidance and in moderation—be encouraged to rake and poke among the seaweed, to scramble over hedges and ditches, to hunt out and treasure up whatever of the wonders of God's creation excites their curiosity, and—subsequently, we will hope—their reverence.

This scrambling and chasing has the further advantage of developing muscle as well as mind, and of imparting to youthful limbs that agility and readiness which are only to be obtained through the cultivation of the corporeal powers. And though this may seem stale and trivial to write about, it is not every one, even in these days of gymnasiums, who looks upon running, tumbling, jumping, swimming, riding, walking on cliffs and narrow ledges, all athletic sports, even dancing, as life-preserving powers; for they all impart properties which, by giving a more perfect control over the limbs, put us in a position to sustain little or no hurt in case of accidents. Ethardo, Blondin, Léotard, and other acrobats, also the Zouaves in their wonderful military feats, are examples of what training may do. (The word discretion might claim some space here, were we not addressing intelligent readers who know what precise portion of valor that quality forms.) Practised with discretion, then, these accomplishments procure for us a sort of immunity from danger, so that happen what may, we shall—figuratively speaking—alight on all fours, like a cat. Such an adept is puss in the above-mentioned feats, that she has obtained the credit of having nine lives. Her steed, from kittenhood, has been a rope line, a waving bough, or the topmost branch in a gale of wind. Puss must possess that faculty which phrenologists connect with the organ of vitativeness in conjunction with form, size, weight, comparison, etc.: a faculty which enables us to recover, poise quickly, to dexterously convert a loss of footing into a leap, and so save ourselves from a fall. It is a faculty to be acquired in youth, and the more it is cultivated the fewer will be the losses of life from casualties.

Of all the modern clubs, the swimming clubs, and of all the popular feats, the swimming matches, are among the most useful and life-preserving. The art of swimming is one of the most important: yet in England it has been, till of late years, one of the most neglected in education. We read that it was as great a disgrace for a Roman youth to be unable to swim as for a Spartan youth to be a coward; yet in England we can scarcely take up a newspaper in which a death from drowning is not recorded. Four school-boys in one day at Brighton, not long since; three more in the north while I write this! and the recently published “Reports” informs us that in one year (1864) the number of persons accidentally drowned was two thousand seven hundred and fourteen!

The organ of vitativeness which we just now accredited to puss, and which indicates the disposition to cling tenaciously to existence, does—so phrenologists inform us—by creating a certain resistance to disease, contribute essentially to the preservation of life. Dr. Adam Clarke, Kant, and Schiller were examples of strong will in resisting disease; so were Dr. Andrew Combe and the Brontë family. And the lady who died at the sight of a spider was an instance of very feeble will in yielding to foolish fears.

An example, in proof of the power which an intelligent man can acquire over his own frame, may be cited in the case of an American clergyman, who, in a position of extraordinary danger, was truly said to have saved his own life.

He had, on some special occasion, been invited to preach at Lynchburg, in the hilly regions of Virginia. After an evening service in mid-winter he was returning to his lodging, by way of a street which, to avoid a hill, was being excavated in the middle; leaving the houses and foot-path at a considerable elevation on either side. Upon this elevated pavement the reverend gentleman was walking, and, unaware of the alteration in progress, was about to cross, when—the street being ill-lighted, and the night very dark—he fell with violence over the deep cutting on the rocky, half-made road below, where he lay for a time completely stunned.

Consciousness returning, he became aware that he was lying on his back, unable to move a limb, or draw a breath. Feeling himself on the point of fainting, the horrible thought flashed upon him, that there he must lie and die, the road being impassable.

Suspended respiration, whether caused by a violent concussion, or by drowning, can, we know, be sometimes restored. But to achieve this—as the Royal Humane assistants can testify—several persons set promptly to work, and place the insensible person in such a position as to expand the chest, using friction and a variety of stimulants to set in motion the breathing apparatus. But here, in solitary plight, lay an injured and helpless man, whose only aids to recovery were intelligence and force of will; and, prompted by these, he set himself at once to work to rekindle the furnace of life in the physical vestibule, the lungs. His first efforts to inspire were agony, but, after intense exertions, benumbed and stiff as he was, he drew a feeble breath, then another, and another, of gradually increasing power; each fresh inspiration invigorating and encouraging him. Whilst engaged in these efforts he still lay motionless, but, having accomplished the breathing, he next endeavored to move, when he discovered that, besides being bruised, stiff, and sore, one hip was so severely injured as to render him utterly incapable of rising. He felt he was maimed for life, and the shock with which this idea forced itself upon him almost surpassed that with which he had reflected on the possibility of being left there to die alone on that dark winter's night. With the prospect of lameness and deformity came ruined hopes, and he almost felt tempted to relinquish the struggle for a life so blighted. Conscientious reasoning, however, dictated the necessity for additional exertions. He must now endeavor to make himself heard by the few who might be passing above at that late hour. To utter a sound in his exhausted condition required another great effort, and it was only after many struggles—practising his voice as it were—that he managed to produce a faint noise in the throat. Husbanding his fast waning strength, he then waited, listening eagerly for an approaching footstep. When, after a considerable interval, one was heard, and rescue seemed at hand, the moan he uttered was too feeble to attract attention. Conceive the agony of mind of a man thus bruised, exhausted, benumbed, whose only hope of life lay in making himself heard afar off. And now the town seemed hushed in sleep, but the air was laden with snow, which threatened to fall and cover him, and he began to resign himself to the death which seemed inevitable. Once more, however, persons were heard approaching, and he recognized the voice of a chattering negress. The hope of being heard was slight, indeed, yet in a moment of silence our poor friend summoned all his feeble strength to cry. A slight grunt or groan only escaped him, but the woman heard it. “What's *dat*?” she exclaimed, stopping short.

“Reckon 'tis a drunken man,” said her companion; “come 'long.”

“Whar's he den?” argued the daughter of Eve. And another minute or two elapsed while this point was debated, the man urging the woman onward, being “scared,” as he told her. With each effort the prostrate man gained courage, and, in a pause of the chattering, he summoned power to cry—

“Come—here!”

“Whar *is* ye?” asked the woman.

“Down—here—hurt!” the poor gentleman managed to gaspingly ejaculate.

One of the strange characteristics of negro nature is that of being terrified at the idea of an injured or a suffering person; and the man again urged the woman along, but her curiosity was unsatisfied, and while she delayed, the sufferer put forth another effort to cry, ‘Come down, I'm hurt!” Then she prevailed on the man to help her down the cutting guided by the sufferer's moans. On findin him, and so injured, lights and further assistance were procured, and the minister was carried along the level to a house, and there laid upon the floor. A surgeon was sent for, who discovered that the hip was, by the violence of the fall, forced into the socket in a very remarkable manner; and on ascertaining the spot where the accident occurred, he pronounced it barely short of a miracle that the sufferer had not been killed, affirming that by using those extraordinary efforts to breathe, and so preserve consciousness, he had positively saved his own life.

It is not all persons who, having studied the laws of health, and being duly impressed with their importance, are in a position to obey them as their judgment would dictate. In the preparation of their own food, or in the ventilation of their homes, they map be compelled to defer to the prejudices of ignorant or arbitrary elders or superiors. Their occupations may be sedentary, or too prolonged to permit of sufficient recreative sleep or exercise. But the attempt to regulate their own health must not be relinquished for all that. There is always a best thing to be done under any circumstances whatever; and a sensible person will consider what that best thing may be. The seamstress at her sewing machine, for instance, the student, or the writer, who sits bent forward, hour after hour, can, on a temporary change of occupation, vary his attitude by leaning well back in his chair, or by standing erect with well-expanded chest, so as not to defraud his lungs of their complement of vital air one moment longer than is necessary. When, after long sitting, the circulation becomes torpid and the brain weary, he can set his window open for a few minutes, even in mid-winter; and if a short brisk walk out of doors during the interval be impracticable, let him go through a series of gymnastics, or wrestle with imaginary burglars in his own sanctum, and he will not find his minutes thrown away. It is better for a person in health and of sedentary employments to walk in the rain, rather than not walk at all.

“Blue-pill, madam? Stuff-a-nonsense, madam. You can't want more blue-pill; take exercise, madam, not blue-pill,” cried an honest doctor to a sluggish patient. “Take exercise. It's only lazy folks who want so much blue-pill.” Which reminds us of our old friend Abernethy, who, after listening to a long list of ailments detailed by the anxious mother of a languid daughter, growled out as he put on his hat, and returned a shilling of the fee, “Buy her a skipping-rope.”

It has been aptly said “two-thirds of a man's woes begin in his stomach.” And perhaps two-thirds of those are curable by himself. To walk off ill humors is something more than a moral feat; such moral ailments in most cases having root in the actual physical ones.

Lately, in London, Dr. Lankester held an inquest over the body of a gentleman who fell suddenly in Soho Square, and died in convulsive efforts to breathe. A post-mortem examination showed that the sudden death was caused by suffocation. Large masses of unmasticated food were found in the lower part of the throat, closing the air passage. “Two or three pieces of meat were so large as to create surprise among the jury as to how the deceased could have possibly swallowed them. The contents of the stomach also displayed several pieces of equally astonishing size.”

The gentleman had dined off steak, potatoes, and water. A wholesome enough meal. But it had been very much hurried, and the stomach had previously been weak. Had the poor gentleman been in the habit of observing his own powers of digestion, or of studying the laws of health at all, he would have known that half or one-third of the quantity of food, properly masticated, would have afforded him twice the nourishment, without risking his life. And if only on the score of economy, this is worth thinking about in these days of cattle plague and high-priced provisions. What with fast eating and imperfect digestion, the question suggests itself—How many persons who consume three plentiful meals a day, derive as much nourishment from their food as it is capable of affording them?

Is not this worth the consideration of the would-be philanthropist also? So now, having proposed to myself, in the first place, the honor of addressing intelligent readers, and concluding that they are also benevolent readers, who will gladly combine two great advantages, I leave them to discover for themselves to what extent they can improve the physical condition of their fellow-creatures by watching more carefully over their own.—*Once-a-Week.*

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, ETC.

STANDBRIDGE, BARR & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN
FOREIGN AND AMERICAN HARDWARE,
NO. 1321 MARKET STREET,
Offer for sale a large stock of
Hardware and Cutlery,
TOGETHER WITH
1000 KEGS NAILS
AT REDUCED PRICES. [27thstu

C U T L E R Y.
A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS, PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC.,
L. V. HELMOLD'S
Cutlery Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street,
11 Three doors above Walnut.

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands,
Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to several feet wide; Pauling, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
3 6¾ No. 103 JONES' Alley.

FURNITURE, ETC.

WILLIAM WI TFELD,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
CABINET FURNITURE,
NOS. 64, 66 AND 68 NORTH SECOND ST.,
Below Arch, West Side, Philadelphia,
Calls attention to his extensive assortment of FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE, comprising:—
SOLID ROSEWOOD, SOLID WALNUT,
PARLOR SUITS OF PLUSH, TERRY, REPS, AND HAIR CLOTH,
ELEGANT CHAMBER AND COTTAGE SUITS
BEST DINING ROOM AND KITCHEN FURNITURE.
ALSO,
WRITING DESKS, MARBLE-TOP STANDS, ETC.,
All of which are manufactured by ourselves, of the best materials, and will be sold for cash only, at much lower rates than are offered elsewhere.
N. B.—Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the country. 8 15 smth3m

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!
MODERN ANTIQUE!
PARLOR, HALL AND CHAMBER SUITS, AT REDUCED PRICES.
Our facilities are such that we are enabled to offer, at very moderate prices, a large and well-assorted stock of every description of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND BEDDING.
Goods packed to carry safely to all parts of the country.
RICHMOND & FOREPAUGH,
9 21 tf NO. 40 S. SECOND STREET.

A. & H. LEJAMBRE
HAVE REMOVED THEIR
FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERING WAREROOMS
TO NO. 1103 CHESNUT STREET,
(UP STAIRS.) 9 7 3m

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
I have a large stock of every variety of
FURNITURE,
Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS.
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc. etc.
P. P. GUSTINE,
8 1¾ N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

In the matter of the Philadelphia Steam Pump and Towing Company.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to inquire and report whether all debts due by the Philadelphia Steam Pump and Towing Company have been fully paid and satisfied, and whether all claims upon the same have been extinguished; and, further, to inquire and report upon the facts necessary to a proper decision of the question whether the said Court shall decree a dissolution of the said Company, and whether they shall direct that the balance of moneys in the hands of the officers of the said Company be paid to the stockholders in proportion to their respective interests in said corporation, hereby notifies all parties interested as above to attend at the office of J. HILL MARTIN, Esq., No. 217 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, on the 10th day of October, A. D. 1867, at 11 o'clock A. M., prepared to substantiate their claims, if any, against said corporation, and to object, if aught they have to say, why the said Court should not make the decree and direction above mentioned, or else be forever debarred from any objection in the premises.
9 21 stuth6t* m CHARLES EYRE, Auditor.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
ELIZABETH B. FRY, by her next friend, etc., vs. RHINARD G. FRY.
June Term, 1867, No. 2. In Divorce.

To Rhinard G. Fry, Respondent—Sir:—You will please take notice of a rule in the above case granted, returnable SATURDAY, September 21, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., to show cause why a divorce *a vinculo matrimonii* should not be decreed.
JOHN ROBERTS,
9 12th s4t* Attorney pro Libellant.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of J. HOWARD INGHAM, M. D., deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the first and final account of WILLIAM A. INGHAM and JAMES V. INGHAM, Executors of J. HOWARD INGHAM, M. D., deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on MONDAY, September 23, 1867, at 3 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 433 WALNUT Street, in the City of Philadelphia.
9 12 thstu 5t* THOMAS J. WORRELL, Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of THOMAS McGUIGAN, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the court to report distribution of the fund in the Court arising from sale of premises No. 2 Strawberry street, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on MONDAY, September 30, 1867, at 3½ P. M., at the office of E. H. THARP, Esq., No. 32 S. THIRD Street, in the city of Philadelphia. 9 19 th s tu5t

ESTATE OF ANDREW SMITH, DECEASED.—Letters of Administration upon the Estate of ANDREW SMITH, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate will make payment, and those having claims against the same will present them to
JENNETTE SMITH, Administratrix,
ELM Street, bet. Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh sts.
Or to her Attorney,
ROBERT P. DECHERT,
9 7 s 6t* No. 209 S FIFTH Street.

GAS LIGHT
FOR THE COUNTRY.

FERRIS & CO.'S AUTOMATIC GAS MACHINES
FOR PRIVATE RESIDENCES, MILLS, HOTELS, CHURCHES, ETC.,
FURNISHING FROM ONE TO SIX HUNDRED LIGHTS, AS MAY BE REQUIRED.
This machine is guaranteed; does not get out of order, and the time to manage it is about five minutes a week.
The simplicity of this apparatus, its entire freedom from danger, the cheapness and quality of the light over all others, have gained for it the favorable opinion of those acquainted with its merits. The names of those having used them for the last three years will be given by calling at our OFFICE,
NO. 105 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
Where the machines can be seen in operation.
FERRIS & CO., Box 491 P. O.
Send for a Pamphlet. 7 3ltuthsim

T. STEWART BROWN,
S.E. Corner of
FOURTH and CHESTNUT STS
MANUFACTURER OF
TRUNKS, VALISES, BAGS, RETICULES, and every description of Traveling Goods.
TRUNKS and BAGS Repaired.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

1867. FALL. 1867
JUST RECEIVED, NEW STYLES
FANCY CASSIMERES
AND COATINGS,
In addition to our unusually large line of goods adapted to
MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR.
MORRIS, CLOTHIER & LEWIS,
CLOTH JOBBERS,
8 24 6m NOS. 19 AND 21 S. FOURTH ST.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF NAVY VESSELS.

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 10, 1867.

The Navy Department will offer at public auction the following named vessels:—

AT THE UNITED STATES NAVY YARD, NEW YORK, ON TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.

The NORTH CAROLINA—2633 tons, a sailing vessel, live oak, heavily copper fastened.
The RHODE ISLAND—1517 tons, side-wheel steamer.
The AUGUSTA—1310 tons, side-wheel steamer.
The MASSACHUSETTS—1155 tons, screw steamer.
The ESTRELLA—438 tons, iron side-wheel steamer.
The DUMBARTON—636 tons, iron side-wheel steamer.
The TAHOMA—507 tons, screw gunboat.
Together with the following side-wheel steamers of similar construction, all copper fastened, viz:—
WYALUSING—974 tons.
SONOMA—974 tons.
PONTIAC—974 tons.
OSCEOLA—974 tons.
PAWTUXET—974 tons.
MATTABESETT—974 tons.
MASSASOIT—974 tons.
EUTAW—975 tons.
CONNEMAUGH—955 tons.
TIOGA—819 tons.

AT THE UNITED STATES NAVY YARD, PHILADELPHIA, ON THURSDAY, OCTOBER 3, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.

The FLORIDA—1261 tons, side-wheel steamer.
The HORNET—820 tons, iron side-wheel steamer.
The BOXER—444 tons, iron side-wheel steamer.
Together with the following side-wheel steamers, of similar construction, all copper fastened, viz.:—
METACOMET—974 tons.
SASSACUS—974 tons.
CHENANGO—974 tons.
MENDOTA—974 tons.
MINGO—974 tons.
MACKINAW—974 tons.
GENESEE—803 tons.
The Florida and Mackinaw can be examined at the Navy Yard, and the others at League Island.

AT THE U. S. NAVY YARD, BOSTON, MASS., ON SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.

The BIENVILLE—1558 tons, side-wheel steamer.
The JOHN ADAMS—700 tons, sailing sloop-of-war, live-oak, copper-fastened.
The VINCENNES—700 tons, sailing sloop-of-war, live oak, copper fastened.

AT THE U. S. NAVY YARD, WASHINGTON, D. C., ON TUESDAY, OCTOBER 8, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.

The TALLAPOOSA—974 tons, side-wheel steamer.
The CHICOPEE—974 tons, hull only.
The PRESTON—Small steamer, hull only.

AT THE UNITED STATES NAVY YARD, NORFOLK, VA., ON THURSDAY, OCTOBER 10, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.

The AGAWAN—974 tons, side-wheel steamer.
The TEXAS—captured Rebel ram.
The COLUMBIA—captured Rebel ram.

These vessels and their inventories can be examined at any time, on application to the commandants of the respective Navy Yards.

Twenty per centum of the amount of the purchase money must be deposited the day of the sale, and the remainder must be paid and the vessel removed from the Navy Yard within two weeks from the day of sale. 9 12thstl0t

LARGE SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

DEPOT OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Sept. 7, 1867.

Will be sold, at public auction, at the Clothing Warehouses (hospital grounds) in this city, on TUESDAY, the 1st day of October next, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., the following articles of ARMY CLOTHING and EQUIPAGE:

177,108 Woollen Blankets.	10,589 Trowers, mounted.
16,111 Uniform Coats.	75,000 Trowsers, Footmen's.
10,202 Uniform Coats, irregular.	23,170 pairs Bootees, M. S.
5,400 Uniform Jackets.	3,800 pairs Bootees, M. S. rubber soles.
11,777 V. R. Corps Jackets.	25,000 pairs Brogans.
53,76 Knit Jackets.	121 pairs Boots.
20,000 Sacks Coats, lined.	5,000 Shirts.
21,000 Sacks Coats, unlined	300 Drawers.
28,732 Great Coats, infantry.	49,437 Cap Covers.
17,303 Great Coats, mounted.	265 Caps. 75 Hats. 1,241 Knapsacks.

Also, a quantity of various other articles of clothing and equipage.

Samples can be seen at the depot within ten days of sale, and catalogues will be furnished.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.
G. A. HULL,
9 11 16t Captain and M. S. K., U. S. Army.

SALE OF HORSES, MULES, WAGONS, ETC.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 7, 1867.

Will be sold by public auction, by direction of the Quartermaster-General, at Lincoln Depot, on WEDNESDAY, September 25, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M:—

100 Horses.	200 Mules.
25 Spring Wagons or Ambulances, worn.	50 sets Ambulance or Two-horse Harness, worn.
100 Six-mule Wagons, worn.	600 sets Mule Harness, worn.
100 Wago Saddles, worn.	100 Saddle Blankets worn.
600 Wagon Bows, worn.	100 Mule Collars, worn.
100 Fifth Chains, worn.	100 Double Trees, worn.
100 Spreader Chains, worn.	400 Single Trees, worn.
100 Wagon Covers, worn.	200 Horse Brushes, worn
200 Curry Combs, worn.	100 Wagon Whips, worn.
100 Lead Lines, worn.	100 Feed Troughs, worn.
100 Tar Buckets, worn.	100 Jack Screws, worn.

The Horses, Mules, Wagons, and Ambulances will be sold singly. Wagons, harness, etc., though worn, are serviceable.

Particular attention is called to this lot of Mules, being very superior animals, well broken to harness.

Terms—Cash in Government funds.
J. C. McFERRAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General,
9 9 12t Bvt. Brig.-General, U. S. A.

GOVERNMENT SALE AT HILTON HEAD, S. C.

The following Ordnance Property will be sold at Public Auction, at Ordnance Depot, Hilton Head, S. C., on TUESDAY, September 24, 1867, commencing at 10 A. M.:—

About 450 net tons of Shot and Shell.
" 24½ " " Loaded Shell.
" 18¾ " " Canister, filled.
" 14½ " " Scrap Cast Iron.
" 10 " " Scrap Wrought Iron.
" 1 " " Scrap Brass.

3 Artillery Carriages (iron), 93 Wooden Artillery Carriages (ironed), 53 Wooden Chassis and Slides (ironed), 630 Saddles (McClellan), 84 Saddles (artillery), 50 sets of Artillery Harness, 1330 Bridles, 962 Cruppers, 600 Saddle Bags, 8500 Bayonet scabbards, 1120 Cartridge Boxes, 1097 Cartridge-box Belts, 2312 Gun Slings, 2332 Waist Belts, 339 Bullet Moulds, and a quantity of other property, consisting principally of Rags, Ropes, Implements, and Miscellaneous Tools, etc. etc.

Also, a two-story Frame Dwelling-house, of the following dimensions:—42 feet front by 35¼ feet depth, containing 8 spacious rooms.

Terms—Cash, on the day of sale, in United States currency.

Ample time allowed for the removal of property, at the expiration of which that not removed will revert to the Government.

By authority of Chief of Ordnance.
M. J. GREALISH, Captain and M. S. R.,
9 6 15t In charge of Ordnance Depot.

SHIPPING

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.
A STEAMER WILL LEAVE
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 18, AT NOON.
ALSO, ON
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, AT NOON,
Continuing hereafter their regular
SEMI-WEEKLY TRIPS.
Through rates and receipts to all points in NORTH and SOUTH CAROLINA, via
SEABOARD AIR-LINE.
ALSO, SOUTH AND WEST, VIA
RICHMOND AND DANVILLE, AND VIRGINIA AIR-LINE RAILROADS.
Freight received daily at First Wharf above MARKET Street.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
AGENTS,
9 18 6t No. 14 North and South Wharves.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLing at Queenstown.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

CITY OF WASHINGTON	Wednesday, September 25
CITY OF PARIS	Saturday, September 28
CITY OF ANTWERP	Saturday, October 5
CITY OF NEW YORK	Wednesday, October 9
CITY OF BOSTON	Saturday, October 12
CITY OF BALTIMORE	Saturday, October 19

And each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30
To London	105	To London	35
To Paris	115	To Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday Steamers:—First Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30. Payable in U. S. Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's offices,
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
8 7¾ or No. 411 CHESNUT St., Philadelphia.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE.
FOR NEW ORLEANS, LA.
JUNIATA, 1215 tons, Captain P. F. Hoxie.
TIOGA, 1075 tons, Captain J. T. Morse.
STAR OF THE UNION, 1076 tons, Captain T. H. Cooksey.
The TIOGA will leave for New Orleans on SATURDAY, October 5, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Pier 16 South Wharves.
The JUNIATA will leave New Orleans for this port October 5.
Through bills of lading signed for freight to Mobile, Galveston, Natchez, Vicksburg, Memphis, Nashville Cairo, St. Louis, Louisville, and Cincinnati.
Agents at New Orleans, Creevy, Nickerson & Co.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
CHAS. E. DILKES, Freight Agent,
4 1¾] No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.
THROUGH AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
THROUGH RECEIPTS TO NEWBERN.
Also all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee and the West, via Norfolk, Petersburg, South-Side Railroad, and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insure at lowest rates, and leave regularly from first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR LINE
FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
TONAWANDA, 850 tons, Captain Wm. Jennings.
WYOMING, 850 tons, Captain Jacob Teal.
The steamship TONAWANDA will leave for the above port on Saturday, September 28, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Pier 16 South Wharves.
Through passage tickets sold, and freight taken for all points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
CHAS. E. DILKES, Freight Agent,
No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.
Agents at Savannah, Hunter & Gammell. 4 1¾

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LIFE,
FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.
The steamship PIONEER, 812 tons, Captain J. Bennett, will leave for the above port on Thursday, October 3, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Pier 16 South Wharves.
Bills of lading signed at through and reduced rates to all principal points in North Carolina.
Agents at Wilmington, Worth & Daniel.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
CHAS. E. DILKES, Freight Agent,
4 1¾ No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.

HAVANA STEAMERS.
SEMI-MONTHLY LINE,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
The Steamships
HENDRICK HUDSON..........CAPTAIN HOWES
STARS AND STRIPES..........CAPTAIN HOLMES
These Steamers will leave this port for Havana every other Tuesday at 8 A. M.
The Steamship HENDRICK HUDSON, (Howes, Master), will sail for Havana on TUESDAY MORNING, October 1, at 8 o'clock.
Passage to Havana, $50 currency.
No freight received after Saturday.
For Freight or Passage apply to
THOMAS WATTSON & SONS,
9 1 No. 140 N. DELAWARE Avenue

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTTS, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 36 SOUTH Street, and No. 23 BROADWAY,
11 Or to THOS. T. SEARLE, No. 217 WALNUT

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves;
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
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OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.—DAILY LINE FOR BALTIMORE, via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.
Philadelphia and Baltimore Union Steamboat Company, daily at 2 o'clock P. M.
The Steamers of this line are now plying regularly between this port and Baltimore, leaving the second wharf below Arch street daily at 2 o'clock P. M. (Sundays excepted).
Carrying all description of Freight as low as any other line.
Freight handled with great care, delivered promptly, and forwarded to all points beyond the terminus free of commission.
Particular attention paid to the transportation of all description of Merchandise, Horses, Carriages etc. etc.
For further information apply to
JOHN D. RUOFF, Agent,
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FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAware and Raritan Canal.
Express Steamboat Company Steam Propellers leave Daily from first wharf below Market street. Through in twenty-four hours. Goods forwarded to all points, North, East, and West, free of commission.
Freight received at the lowest rates.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 14 South Wharves.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 104 Wall street, New York. 1 1¾

FOR NEW YORK.—SWIFT-SURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 1¾ No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.
A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette,
5 10¾ GOLDSMITH'S HALL, LIBRARY Street

Judge Kelley in Missouri.

From the St. Louis Democrat.

After war reconstruction. The smoke of battle scarcely has rolled away when we see the surgeons binding the wounds and repairing the losses of the conflict. He who passes over the battle-field another season will find that the bones of the slain and the wrecks and fragments of the contest are already half concealed by the springing grass and fragrant flowers and the luxuriant vegetation with which nature hastens to hide the traces of destruction. Scarcely has the war, in its broader sense, reached its close; scarcely have we settled its results when the minds of all true statesmen are turned to the work of restoring the material prosperity of the country. And among those who have most promptly turned their attention to this task the Hon. W. D. Kelley, with his wide range of information, his originality of thought, and his eloquence of speech, stands among the foremost.

His address has doubtless been appreciated by our readers as one of surpassing interest and importance. Treating of subjects already too long neglected in the excitement of a contest upon the questions involving the very existence of the nation, it meets, with a wealth of facts and a force of reasoning not often equalled, the popular demand for information upon the needs and duties of the immediate future. It was an admirable speech, instructive as well as interesting, and, to those who have regarded Mr. Kelley as a man of narrow range of thought, the apostle of one idea, the champion of negro suffrage, it may prove somewhat surprising in its thorough knowledge of the material resources and full appreciation of the industrial needs and interests of all settions of the country, and especially of our own State.

We need not say that we agree most heartily with Judge Kelley upon the necessity of diversifying the industry of the Northwest—it has been the burden of our lamentation, day after day, ever since the war ended. The result of the war most quickly and most surely foreseen in the Northwest, was that the South would become self-sustaining, at least so far as agricultural products are concerned. With slavery, the great plantations pass out of existence; the culture of great staples ceases to be the almost exclusive employment of Southern capital, the new condition of things creates a new population and a new class of land-holders—the immigrants and the freedmen—and to them the capital is wanting to carry on the culture of sugar and cotton upon so large a scale as to make it profitable. A South raising her own agricultural products will inevitably raise more than enough for her own consumption from a soil of unequalled richness, and if wheat can be shipped to New York or Europe from Dubuque, Iowa, by way of New Orleans, cheaper than it can by rail or the lakes, any man can see that it can be shipped from New Orleans or Mobile cheaper than it can from Dubuque or St. Louis. Between us and our market for agricultural products there springs up a competiter, with power eventually to supply the whole demand. What must the Northwest do? We must create a market and a demand at home. We must so diversify our industry that the surplus products of agriculture shall not be forced to travel all the way to New York or Liverpool to find a consumer. We must make Missouri the manufacturing centre of the world. Nature has poured out before us with lavish profusion all the needed resources. The decay of industries in England places at our disposal skilled labor of almost every kind. We need only the enterprise and combined effort to bring the labor to the natural resources, and Missouri will become the workshop of the continent and the market for the Northwest.

Very many of Judge Kelley's facts and suggestions are new and important. The information which he gives in regard to the culture of the beet in Europe will attract the attention of farmers and agricultural societies in every part of the Northwest, and will lead, we trust, to thorough experiments and a full investigation of a subject promising such startling results. For it would have startled any man six years ago if he had been told that, after the drums had ceased to beat, the Northwest should supply Louisiana with sugar. Starling as the change may seem, we may remember that this is the day of startling changes. The marvellous revolution effected in the industry of France and other European countries by the sugar manufacture, more than justifies the hope that this country, raising its own sugar, may save over forty millions in gold every year.

Missouri and the whole Northwest need manufactures. The people realize the need of them, but they have not all learned to believe, with Mr. Kelley, that a high protective tariff is necessary to secure them. There are many who believe that a very different tariff is required to sustain manufactures at the seaboard, or even in Pennsylvania, from that which would be most beneficial to Missouri or other Western States, where the cost of transportation from the sea shore constitutes a permanent and considerable protection in addition to the duties imposed by Government. Doubtless, public opinion is moving steadily towards a tariff wisely adjusted for the development of our resources and the diversification of our industries, but such a complication of tariffs and internal taxes as we have witnessed within the past few years does not seem to be calculated to benefit our own country, or to increase the immigration from foreign lands. The central fact in the tariff discussion seems to us to be this—that we are forced to protect our debt, if not our industry. Free trade, or anything like it, means repudiation. With an absolute necessity for levying a heavy revenue tariff, we have also, as yet, internal taxes which so burden labor and cramp home manufacture, as to neutralize in a great measure the effect of the tariff. The manufacturer whose product is protected by a duty of sixty per cent. on foreign importations is not protected at all if internal taxes so increase the cost of labor, of the raw material, and of his operations, that his product increases sixty, or even forty per cent. in cost. Internal taxes upon articles, or the manufacture of articles that can be imported, are simply tariffs against our own, and in favor of foreign labor. To "protect American industry," then, cut down the taxes upon that industry or its products.

These views we urged most earnestly during the last session of Congress, and in some important respects the legislation of that session was wisely directed to reduce the burdens on industry. Much more may be done in the same direction. And when we have taken the load from our own labor, we can then ascertain much more nearly what adjustment of tariff is best calculated to secure it against foreign competition, and to develop those vast resources to which such speeches as that of Judge Kelley directs attention.

General Sherman at a Circus.

The Indian Commissioners who have been journeying on the Upper Missouri in search of peace, returned to Omaha, Nebraska, on the 11th instant, and in the evening went to the circus, in company with General Sherman. An incident of the occasion is thus related by the correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*:—

The Generals defiled slowly in, and took seats on the left. While thus sitting and waiting, up steps an unknown individual and expresses his delight at meeting General Sherman.

The General—I don't recognize you. Stand in the light.

The Unknown—My name is King. I have served three years in your army.

The General—Yes, yes. What are you doing now? What's your business?

Mr. King (formerly the Unknown)—Well, I am in the clown business. I am the clown here. In fact, I shall have the pleasure of appearing before you to-night.

The General—Ah, indeed! Glad you are doing so well.

Mr. King—Your presence here is a great card, General. We shall have an immense house. These seats are not the best; come this way.

So he reseated them still further to the left, and then proposed to get them chairs, which offer was declined.

Mr. King—General, I should like presently to introduce you to our ladies.

The General—Yes, certainly. (Aside)—I have to humor my soldiers.

Presently reappears King from behind the scenes, holds up his beckoning finger, and says: —"This way, if you please, General Sherman." The General pleased, and plunging into the secret recesses of the canvas green-room, was lost to sight for ten minutes, and returned to the outer world happier by the acquaintance of the infant prodigy, La Belle Equestrienne, and several other wonders.

Drought in the West.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 20.—A terribly destructive drought prevails in Ohio, Kentucky, and Indiana. There will not be more than half the usual corn crop. The grass is killed out entirely, and many forest trees are dying. The weather for the last week was the hottest of the season.

Obituary.

A gentleman in Connecticut, after reading "every article of every number of the New York *Journal of Commerce*" for fifteen years, has just died.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

1867. J. F. & E. B. ORNE, 1867.

NO. 904 CHESNUT STREET,

HAVE NOW OPENED THEIR

Fall Importations of New Carpetings.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

NO. 904 CHESNUT STREET.

500 PIECES J. CROSSLEY & SONS' PATENT TAPESTRY CARPETS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

NO. 904 CHESNUT STREET,

300 PIECES ROYAL WILTON CARPETS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

NO. 904 CHESNUT STREET,

NOVELTIES IN FRENCH CHENILLE CARPETS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

NO. 904 CHESNUT STREET,

500 Pieces New Styles English Brussels Carpets.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

NO. 904 CHESNUT STREET,

250 Pieces Yard and a half Wide Velvet Carpets.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

NO. 904 CHESNUT STREET,

ROYAL WILTON CARPETS,

BRUSSELS CARPETS,

For Stairs and Halls with Extra Borders.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

NO. 904 CHESNUT STREET,

50 SHEETS ENGLISH OIL CLOTHS.

FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

2108 SPRING GARDEN ST. 2110

ELEGANT SIDE-YARD DWELLINGS,

EVERY CONVENIENCE.

APPLY AT LUMBER YARD [9 19 6t*

NO. 2100 RACE STREET.

TO RENT—A GERMANTOWN PROperty, containing eleven rooms, and large lot, situate near Duy's Lane Station. Inquire of D. SCULL, No. 125 MARKET Street, or JAMES ARMSTRONG, GERMANTOWN. 9 19 6t*

REMOVAL.

R E M O V A L.

C. W. A. TRUMPLER

HAS REMOVED HIS MUSIC STORE

FROM SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STS.

TO

No. 926 CHESNUT STREET

8 12 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

PRESERVING CANS AND JARS.

F R U I T J A R S.

PROTECTOR FRUIT JARS.

They are made Air-tight with Certainty and Ease.

Are Rapidly Opened Without Injury to the Cover.

Each Cover fits all the Jars.

Manufacturers and Patentees

F. & J. BODINE,

8 22 thstu1m NO. 128 S. FRONT STREET.

FRUIT JARS AND CANS,

CEMENT,

PRESERVING KETTLES,

REFRIGERATORS, WATER COOLERS,

And a general variety of House-Furnishing Goods, at

B. A. WILDMAN'S,

8 28 tuths5pt No. 1011 SPRING GARDEN Street.

RARE MANUFACTURES

IN FINE CONFECTIONS,

FOR CHOICE PRESENTS.

STEPHEN F. WHITMAN,

8 27 tuthstmrp NO. 1210 MARKET ST.

L. KNOWLES & CO.,

NO. 1218 MARKET STREET,

Are now, and will continue to receive, daily, from all parts of the country, the best qualities of [9 10tuths6t*

FAMILY FLOUR.

CARPETINGS.

C A R P E T I N G S,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

LEEDOM & SHAW,

NO. 910 ARCH STREET,

BETWEEN NINTH AND TENTH STREETS.

We are now opening a full and complete assortment, both Foreign and Domestic, for Fall Sales. 8 27 3mrp

832 CARPETINGS. 832

ARCH STREET.

FALL STOCK NOW OPEN

AT THE

ARCH STREET

CARPET WAREHOUSE

JOSEPH BLACKWOOD,

NO. 832 ARCH STREET,

9 10 2m Two doors below Ninth, South Side.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

THE FINE SHIRT EMPORIUM,

Nos. 1 and 3 North SIXTH Street.

JOHN C. ARRISON,

Importer, Manufacturer, and Dealer in Every Description of

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

Would invite inspection to his FINE STOCK OF GOODS, suitable for the season, selling off at moderate prices.

Especial attention given to the manufacture of FINE SHIRTS AND COLLARS.

Warranted to give satisfaction. 8 rp

BOOTS AND SHOES.

FIRST QUALITY

BOOTS, SHOES, AND GAITERS,

FOR GENTS AND BOYS.

PRICES MODERATE.

BARTLETT,

NO. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,

9 17frp ABOVE CHESNUT.

DRY GOODS.

727 CHESNUT STREET. 727

POPULAR PRICES

IN

Silks, Shawls, Velvets, Poplins, Reps, Velour Russe, Merinoes, Mous Delaines, Alpacas, Mohairs, Alpaca Poplins, Chene Poplins, Melange Poplins, Irish and French Poplins, and Plaids.

Also, Bombazines, Biarritz, Tamise, and other Mourning Goods in great variety, together with as extensive and varied an assortment of Miscellaneous Dry Goods as can be found in the market.

Also, Blankets, Flannels, Linens, House-Furnishing Goods, Cloths, Cassimeres, etc., in reliable qualities, at low prices.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

LATE

JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,

NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT.

DRY GOODS, BY PIECE OR PACKAGE, AT AND UNDER MARKET RATES.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

9 2 1m NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

229 FARIES & WARNER, 229

NORTH NINTH STREET,

ABOVE RACE,

Have now on hand a full supply of Ladies', Gents', and Boys' Merino Goods, suitable for Fall sales.

Ladies' Merino Vests $1, $1·12, $1·25, $1·37½, to $2.

1 case Gents' Merino Shirts and Drawers, $1.

Gents' Merino Shirts and Drawers, from $1 to $3.

Boys' Merino Goods, all sizes.

Infants' and Misses' Merino Vests.

The above goods were ordered early in the season, from $1 to $3 below present prices.

Water-proof Cloakings, $1·25 and $1·37½.

All-wool Blankets, $4·75 and $5·75. Bargain.

1 bale best all-wool Flannels, ⅞ wide, 45c.

All-wool Flannels, 31, 37½, 40, 43 50, 56, 68, 75, 85c., etc.

Ballardvale Flannels, Sacque Flannels, etc.

Shirting Flannels, large assortment.

50 doz. Linen Huckaback Towels, 12½c.

One bale American Crash, 12½c.

Unbleached and Power-loom Table Linens.

Fine Snowdrop and Damask do. do.

Canton Flannels, 18, 20, 22, 25, and 28c.

Bleached and Brown Muslins, lowest prices.

Good yard-wide Bleached Muslin, 15c.

Pillow-case and Sheeting Muslin.

Black Alpacas, 45, 50 56, 65, 70, 75c, etc.

Cotton and Linen Nursery Diaper, etc.

Black and White Balmorals, $1

Black and White Plaid Wool Shawls, $1.

Linen Shirt Fronts, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, etc.

FARIES & WARNER,

229¼ NO. 229 N. NINTH STREET,

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND COATINGS,

FOR MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR.

We are now opening NEW AND DESIRABLE STYLES of the above goods.

The great reduction in the prices of WOOLLEN GOODS makes our stock very attractive to buyers.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

NOS. 450, 452, AND 454 N. SECOND STREET,

9 19 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

C L O A K I N G S.

We call particular attention to a large assortment of very desirable styles

LADIES' CLOAKINGS,

Just received from New York auction sales, in addition to the SILVER FOX, DIAMOND, HYDE PARK, and many other leading makes.

MORRIS, CLOTHIER & LEWIS,

CLOTH HOUSE,

8 24 6m NOS. 19 AND 21 S. FOURTH ST.

A L P A C A P O P L I N S

OF ALL GRADES,

IN BLACKS AND COLORS.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

NOS. 450, 452, AND 454 N. SECOND STREET,

9 19 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

LONG BROCHE SHAWLS

IN NEW DESIGNS,

PRICES VERY MUCH REDUCED.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

NOS. 450, 452, AND 454 N. SECOND STREET,

9 19 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

GIRARD ROW.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.

Invite attention to their first-class stock of

LACES AND LACE GOODS.

EMBROIDERIES,

HDKFS.,

VEILS, ETC.

To which additions will constantly be made of the NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.

They offer in their WHITE GOODS DEPARTMENT

HEAVY SKIRTING CAMBRICS,

At 20, 31, and 40 cents, a Great Sacrifice.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

GIRARD ROW.

BLACK DRESS SILKS

FROM AUCTION,

IN LOW, MEDIUM, AND SUPER GRADES.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

NOS. 450, 452, AND 454 N. SECOND STREET,

9 19 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

DRY GOODS.

GENUINE WATER-PROOF CLOAKING,

$1·37½.

Genuine Water-Proof Cloaking, $1·50.

Genuine Water-Proof Cloaking, $1·75.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and MARKET Streets.

12½ CENT CALICOES, FAST COLORS.

15 cent Calicoes, new fall styles.

18 cent elegant fall styles Chintzes.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.

200 PCS. CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,

All-wool, 87 cents, 90 cents, $1, and $1·15 per yard.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.

50 CENT BLACK ALPACAS, CHEAP.

50 cent Figured Alpacas.

75 cent heavy Alpaca Poplins.

Colored Poplin Alpacas.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.

$2 BLACK SILKS, VERY CHEAP.

$2·25 Black Silks, gold edge.

$2·25 Black Gros Grains, a bargain.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.

37½ CENT FRENCH CHINTZES, FALL STYLES.

37½ French Ginghams.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.

1 CASE CANTON FLANNELS, 20 CENTS.

1 case Canton Flannels, 25 cents.

1 case Canton Flannels, 28 cents.

1 case Canton Flannels, 31 cents.

Buyers for Hotels, Boarding-Houses, Public Institutions, and Private Families, will do well to call and examine our immense stock and extremely low prices. Many of the above goods we are offering at less than importers' and manufacturers' prices.

All goods warranted as represented.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

N. W. corner EIGHTH and MARKET Streets.

BLANKETS.—1000 PAIRS.

We now offer for sale 1000 pairs fine Bed Blankets, purchased for cash during the early summer, at greatly reduced prices.

We will sell a good sound Blanket for a less price than soiled or damaged ones are sold for.

All-wool Blankets, $3 per pair.

Good size wool Blankets, $4 per pair,

Fine all-wool Blankets, $4·50 per pair.

Large size Blankets, $5 to $6·50 per pair.

Very large Blankets, $6·50 to $8·50 per pair.

200 pairs of slightly damaged Blankets, will be sold at about half price. Now is the opportunity to get a good Blanket for a small sum of money.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

NORTH WEST CORNER

1 11 fsmrp EIGHTH and MARKET Streets.

M A R K E T

AND

NINTH.

COOPER & CONARD

Opening daily FRENCH DRESS FABRICS AND OTHER GOODS, from recent large auction sales and private purchase, making the finest stock we ever offered.

FRENCH POPLINS.

Newest colorings and best qualities.

Silk and Worsted French Poplins.

Wool Poplins and Empress Cloths.

Silk-faced Rich Epinglines.

Magnificent Velour Ottomans.

Siam Plaids, elegant large designs.

Plaid Poplins for misses' wear.

FRENCH MERINOES.

5000 yards Lupin's French Merinoes.

Finest stock Merinoes in town.

All the new shades from $1·00 up.

SHAWLS.

Paisley Square and Long Shawls.

Woollen Square and Long Shawls.

Black Thibet Square and Long Shawls.

Broche Long Shawls, rich goods.

SHAKER FLANNELS.

56, 60, and 65 cent 4-4 All-wool, bargains.

Extra qualities, and extra Wright's Shakers.

Best stock of these goods in town.

Ten bales, about 7000 yards Flannels, of every variety of color, kind and fineness.

CANTON FLANNELS.

20, 22, and 25 cent Canton Flannels.

28, 31, and 33 cent Canton Flannels.

35, 37, and 40 cent Canton Flannels.

45, 50, and 55 cent Canton Flannels. [9 7 stuth

We claim to have the heaviest and best goods made.

FALL DRESS GOODS

FROM THE LATE AUCTION SALES OF FRENCH GOODS,

PARIS ARMURES, all desirable shades.

PARIS REPS, all desirable shades.

PARIS POPLINS, all desirable shades,

PARIS MERINOES, all desirable shades.

PARIS PLAID POPLINS, all desirable shades.

BRITISH PLAID POPLINS.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

NOS. 450, 452, AND 454 N. SECOND STREET,

9 19 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

J A M E S & L E E,

NO. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,

INVITE THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE TO THEIR LARGE STOCK OF

PANTALOON STUFFS,

CONSISTING IN PART OF BLACK FRENCH CASSIMERES AND DOESKINS; NEW STYLES OF FANCY CASSIMERES; MIXED DOESKINS, ALL SHADES, WITH A VARIETY OF GOODS ADAPTED TO BOYS' WEAR. 8 24 sj

---

DRY GOODS.

MILLIKEN'S

LINEN STORE.

828 ARCH STREET.

IMPORTER,

JOBBER, AND

RETAIL DEALER IN

LINEN GOODS

EXCLUSIVELY.

THE LARGEST LINEN STOCK IN THE CITY.

FALL IMPORTATIONS OF LINEN GOODS NOW IN STORE. 9 18 wam§rp

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. COR. EIGHTH AND FILBERT STS.

Have just opened from New York, at less than regular market prices:—

100 dozen Linen Huckaback Towels, 12½c.

100 do. do. do. do. 25c.

100 do. do. do. do. 28c.

Large sized Linen Huckaback Towels, 31, 33, and 35 cents.

Handsome Damask Towels, very cheap.

Linen Napkins and Doylies, very cheap.

Bird-eye Linen for Aprons.

A large lot of Bird-eye Diaper, very cheap.

Power-loom Table Linens, very cheap.

8-4 Bleached Table Linens, very heavy, $1 and $1·25 per yard.

Ladies' Tucked and Embroidered Hdkfs.

Ladies' and Misses' Hemstitched Hdkfs.

Ladies' and Gents' Linen Cambric Hdkfs.

Gents' Colored Border Hdkfs., 25, 33, 37½, and 50 cents.

Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery, cheap.

Ladies' and Gents' Merino Vests and Pants.

FLANNELS! FLANNELS!

One bale heavy Shaker Flannels, nearly yard wide, 37½ cents.

Domet Flannels, 25, 28, 31, 37½ 45 and 50 cents.

All-wool Flannels, 31, 33, 37½, 45, and 50 cents.

Heavy Shaker Flannels.

7-8 and 4-4 Ballard Vale Flannels.

Fine French Plaid Sack Flannels.

Fine Colored Opera Flannels.

Plain and Twilled Grey and Red Flannels.

Blankets, Blankets, very cheap, from $4·50 up to $17 a pair.

Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins.

Pillow Case and Sheeting Muslins.

Heavy Canton Flannels, 18, 20, 22, 25, 28, 31, 32, 35, and 37½ cents, etc. etc.

DRESS GOODS. DRESS GOODS.

Heavy Silk and Wool Poplin, choice shades.

Handsome Plaid Poplins, very cheap.

A cheap lot of Mixed Poplins.

Do. do. Plain Poplins, 50 cents.

Best quality American Delaines and Calicoes.

Black Alpaca Poplins, very cheap, etc. etc.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Streets.

N. B.—Just opened, 200 dozen Jouvin's Kid Gloves, best quality. [9 21 smw tJ1

50 dozen Real Kid Gloves, at $1·25 per pair.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE LADIES.

EVANS & PHIPPS,

N. W. COR. OF TENTH AND ARCH STS,

Have just opened a large invoice of

DRESS GOODS! DRESS GOODS!

Some magnificent new Parisian styles, just out; don't miss seeing them.

THE GREAT CENTRE OF ATTRACTION!

Great crowds of ladies around this beautiful corner to witness our

GRAND DISPLAY OF GOODS!

We do not ask you to come and buy, as we feel assured you cannot resist the temptation when you see our splendid stock of Goods and cheap

BLANKETS! BLANKETS!

A large lot, from auction, at half price, all sizes and grades, from $1·75 up, per pair.

FLANNELS. FLANNELS. FLANNELS.

Our cheap job lot of Flannels are running off at a very rapid rate. Just think, all wool, from 25 cents upwards.

MUSLINS. MUSLINS. MUSLINS.

Our 10, 12½, and 16 cent Muslin is going with a rush; thousands of yards daily. Ladies take a peep at the

CHEAP CENTRAL WIDE AWAKE STORE.

EVANS & PHIPPS,

TENTH AND ARCH STS.

N. B.—For our latest Fashion Plates and new style of Dresses, see "American Ladies' Gazette," No. 310 CHESNUT Street. 9 14 stf

1867. FALL AND WINTER. 1867.

JOHN W. THOMAS,

Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.

JUST RECEIVED,

The following Goods for Ladies' and Misses' FALL AND WINTER SACKS:

ASTRACHAN CLOTHS, IN BLACK, WHITE AND FANCY.

REAL FRENCH VELVET CLOTHS.

VELOUR CLOTHS.

CHINCHILLA CLOTHS.

WHITNEYS, VELVETEENS.

BLACK BEAVERS.

BLACK TRICOTS.

FROSTED BEAVERS.

WITH A FULL ASSORTMENT OF FANCY CLOTHS. [12 wamsmrp

S T O K E S & W O O D,

NO. 702 ARCH STREET,

OPEN TO-DAY A VERY LARGE AND CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF

IRISH POPLINS, BROWNS, BLUES, AND STEEL.

GAY PLAID ALL-WOOL POPLINS, IN GREAT VARIETY.

ALL-WOOL POPLINS, PLAIN, FIGURED AND SPOTTED.

ALPACA POPLINS, PLAIN MOHAIRS BLACK ALPACAS.

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